FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 AUGUST 1983

Libya

Gulf of Sidra — A People's Foreign Liaison Bureau source issued a statement on 3 August denying U.S. claims that the "USS Eisenhower" is currently patrolling the Gulf of Sidra, JANA reported. The U.S. aircraft carrier is not close to the Gulf of Sidra, the statement asserted, and if it enters the area it will be "confronted" because the Gulf is "an indivisible part" of Libyan territorial waters. The Libyan Air Force has been ordered to "destroy" any target that enters it, the statement added.

Although Moscow radio's English service reported that U.S. planes from the "Eisenhower" tried to "provoke" a clash with a Libyan plane over the Gulf of Sidra, monitored Libyan sources have not mentioned any such encounter between U.S. and Libyan planes.

Chad Situation — Radio Bardai has "confirmed" that Chadian President Hissein Habre was killed during the shelling of Faya-Largeau by former President Goukouni Oueddei's forces, JANA announced. However, the Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris "categorically" denied the report, announcing in an interview with Paris radio that he had just received "confirmed" information that Habre was alive and in radio contact with Ndjamena. Nevertheless, Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine admitted in remarks reported by AFP that Libyan airstrikes have partly destroyed Faya-Largeau and have wiped out the government command post in the town, albeit "without loss of human lives as it was deserted at that time." He said the Libyan bombing has intensified and become more precise. A JANA commentary on the Chad situation reaffirmed Libya's denial of involvement in the fighting and claimed that the bombardment of Faya-Largeau was not by Libyan planes but by shelling by Goukouni's forces which are besieging the town.

PLO Affairs

Al-Biqa' Fighting — Fighting continued between Fatah loyalists and dissidents in the Ba'labakk area and the Syrian Army subsequently intervened to stop a clash between the dissidents and the Lebanese Army in the city, according to Beirut radio. The Lebanese had fired at the dissidents in response to an attack on an Army position, the radio said. Ba'labakk citizens have called for the withdrawal of armed Palestinians from the city and its suburbs, according to Voice of Lebanon and Radio Monte Carlo reports.

Political Developments — Representatives of all PLO groups have agreed to attend the PLO Central Council meeting starting in Tunis 3 August, PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum declared in a statement reported by San'a' Voice of Palestine radio. Citing WAFA, the radio also reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union in early September for talks with President Yuriy Andropov on the Palestinian issue.

A new clandestine Voice of Palestine radio heard broadcasting in the Lebanon region quoted 'Arafat as saying all Arab mediation efforts to remedy the situation in the Al-Biqa' have thus far failed. The new radio, which carried material favorable to 'Arafat, also reported that PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir and PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi recently met with other Fatah officials in northern Lebanon to discuss the Al-Biqa' situation. Blaming the current fighting on the dissidents and Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command, Al-Wazir said the PLO leadership is doing its best to maintain normal relations with the Syrians and appreciates every positive step by them. Meanwhile, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary stressed that Fatah does not want a battle with the Syrians, provided this "does not mean changing the combat lines in Al-Biqa' into combat lines like those in the Golan."

Commentaries by Damascus radio's "Palestine broadcast" on 1 and 2 August sharply criticized Yasir 'Arafat, accusing the PLO leader of slandering Syria and of having lost all ability to discharge the responsibilities of his position.

Lebanon

IDF-Syrian Clash — The IDF responded to Syrian fire at an Israeli position in the Al-Biqa' valley, Jerusalem radio reported. An IDF captain subsequently died from wounds received in the clash, the radio announced.

IDF-Phalangist Relations — The IDF evacuated most of the Phalangist militia from the Kafr Falus base near Sidon although some Phalangists were allowed to remain temporarily in the barracks, Jerusalem radio reported. A Phalangist spokesman cited by Voice of Lebanon denied the militia had evacuated the base and said negotiations with the IDF were continuing. A Phalangist military spokesman denied a Beirut radio report that Phalangist Party members fired at the IDF in southern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon noted.

McFarlane Tour — U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane arrived in Jerusalem for talks with Israeli leaders on the Lebanon issue, ITIM reported. Earlier, President Amin al-Jumayyil discussed with McFarlane "several advanced ideas" which the U.S. envoy had crystallized during his recent talks with Lebanese officials and which "called for consultations" between him and the Lebanese president, according to Beirut radio.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Omani Advice on Israel — The Arabs should end the state of war with Israel and seek to reconcile the conflict either through Egyptian-Israeli relations or through other means, Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah announced at a press conference in Kuwait reported by KUNA.

Sudanese Moves — President Ja'far Numayri sent PLO Chairman 'Arafat a message related to the Sudanese leader's new political move to achieve a unified Arab stand, SUNA reported.

Iraqi Diplomacy — Revolution Command Council member Taha Yasin Ramadan delivered a message to the Kuwaiti amir from President Saddam Husayn, KUNA noted. Meanwhile, an Amman source cited by Radio Monte Carlo disclosed that Iraq and Jordan have agreed to readjust their borders. Jordan will receive a 50 square km piece of territory that includes a military airport, the report said.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces killed or wounded 6,000 Iraqis, destroyed 41 enemy tanks, and "liberated" 50 square km of Iraqi territory during their current offensive in the Mehran area, according to an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio. The Iranians occupied several strategic heights and four border posts, secured the Mehran-Dehloran highway, and captured over 200 Iraqis. The communique also said Iranian forces repulsed several Iraqi counteroffensives. Iraq maintained in a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio that its forces continued to deal "crushing blows" to Iranian troops in the central sector, adding that Iraqi units also attacked the Iranians east of Basra. Iraqi planes continued to raid Iranian positions, the communique said.

In another development, the Iraqi culture and information minister warned Iran against shelling Iraqi cities, declaring in a statement reported by INA that Iraq will reply "very strongly" to this and "erase whole towns from the face of the earth" if the Iranians persist.

Meanwhile, in response to apprehension voiced by Turkey about possible damage to its interests resulting from the war, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stated in an interview reported by Tehran radio that Iran has always paid attention to safeguarding the interests of regional states. Iran wants to remove Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime with precise blows "like a surgical operation to remove a cancerous tumor," and this will benefit all nations in the region, Velayati asserted.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni reaffirmed Iran's threat to shut down oil supplies from the Gulf in the event of an Iraqi attack on Iranian oil installations, telling Energy Ministry employees in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that Iran will be able to carry out its threat before the United States "even thinks about" intervening. Khomeyni also warned the "government of the Hijaz" that it is "too puny" to prevent Iranian pilgrims making the hajj. He advised the Saudis to "wake up" and apologize "before it is too late." If Iran is prevented from sending all its pilgrims to Mecca, it will send none at all, Khomeyni said, and that could cause an "explosion" within Islam resulting in the overthrow of all shaykhs and "American lackeys." Saudi Arabia's position on the hajj issue is a "clear violation" of the Koran, Khomeyni added.

Kurdish Operations — Security forces purged 45 villages in western Iran of "counterrevolutionaries and armed outlaws," killing over 66 insurgents, Tehran radio reported.

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'Arafat To Visit USSR in Early September

GF021640 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, reported today that Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will make a visit to the Soviet Union in early September. The agency added that the visit will last for several days, during which he will hold talks with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on the latest developments in the region, particularly relating to the Palestinian issue, bilateral relations, and a number of issues of mutual interest.

Trip Will Define Ties

LD022057 Kuwait KUNA in English 1750 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis Aug 2 (KUNA) — The future nature of the relationship between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union will be defined by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Moscow, a senior Palestinian official said Tuesday. The official, who asked not to be identified, respond-ed to a question from KUNA regarding issues to be discussed during the meeting by tersely saying: "There are many issues, but they boil down to the strategic alliance that is meant to exist between the Palestinian revolution and the Soviet Union against Zionism and world imperialism."

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Fighters in Algeria

JN031132 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 3 Aug 83 pp 1, 21

[Nabil 'Amir dispatch]

[Text] Tunis — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has warned that August is the crucial month during which the map of the Arab region will be drawn up. He added that the region is witnessing a very dangerous balkanization process and hence, we must be cautious. He said this month's events are decisive because the U.S. decision — which is being implemented now — aims to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. They are trying to achieve in Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk what they failed to acheive in Beirut. Therefore, we must be extremely cautious to be able to confront them.

'Arafat said: What the Syrian leadership is implementing — the most serious event in the region — is not only against the PLO and the Palestinian people, but also against the entire Arab nation. He added: We must follow up what is taking place on all Arab and international levels because the coming days will be full of events. PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat said: There is going to be an agreement in the region... and what will be achieved is the beautification of the Israeli-Lebanese-U.S. settlement. He said: Syria is paying for its entry into the negotiations by carrying out the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa'. This will be followed by the simultaneous withdrawal of its forces. Syria already began this withdrawal from Tripoli after Israel announced its decision to withdraw to the Al-Awwali River.

Addressing Palestinian fighters briefly during his visit to the Tibseh camp in Algeria, 'Arafat said: The price that Syria is paying is its current attack against the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Biqa'. Abu 'Ammar added: This attack is Syria's preparation for receiving the new U.S. envoy to implement the agreement Syria reached with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Moreover, this attack is a settlement of the bill for entry into negotiations with Tel Aviv and Washington. Answering a question on what Syria would gain, Abu 'Ammar said: It will only get crumbs.

Commenting on Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement that Palestine represents southern Syria, Abu 'Ammar said: He must also remember that Syria is northern Palestine, and the Palestinian people will always be the difficult card which cannot be ignored. He said that Syria is implementing a scheme to divide the unity of Palestinian representation. However, all sectors of the Palestinian people know how to foil this conspiracy, which is being plotted through the Syrian agreement with Shultz and which aims to achieve Israel's threat of liquidating the Palestinian forces. 'Arafat added: Moreover, this scheme is in response to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's call on the Arab countries to withdraw their recognition of the PLO.

'Arafat explained that four Syrian battalions were allocated to the As-Sa'iqah forces to carry out the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Biqa'. After recalling that all mediation with Syria had failed, Abu 'Ammar wondered about the meaning of Syria's rejection of this mediation, affirming that there is a conspiracy.

The PLO chairman quoted Shultz' statement that the Arabs must withdraw their recognition of the PLO. 'Arafat added: The Soviets are embarrassed and in an uneviable position because they are the friends of both the Palestinian and Syrian sides. Through all my contacts with them, they emphasized to me that they oppose all that is taking place. However, they failed in their mediation with the Syrians, just as the other Arab and friendly mediation had done. This confirms the Syrian conspiracy.

Concluding his address, Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the magnificent stand of the Palestinian people inside the occupied land and their rallying around the organization represent the decisive factor that will foil all conspiracies, particularly the conspiracy to split the Palestinian legitimacy which Syria is trying to implement simultaneously with the Zionist onslaught to expel the inhabitants from the occupied territories and impose Israeli law on them.

Fatah Central Committee Meets in Lebanon

NC021246 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting yesterday in northern Lebanon attended by the Fatah cadres in the region. The meeting was also attended by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], secretary of the Fatah Central Committee; and Brothers Abu Mahir and Abu al-Hawl, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

At the outset of the meeting, Brother Abu Jihad gave a detailed briefing on the military situation in Al-Biqa' as a result of the confrontation with the dissidents. Brother Abu Jihad said that the dissident group, along with the Ahmad Jibril group, are responsible for continuously inciting the infighting and bloodshedding in Ta'nayil, Jdita, Shtawrah, Kafr Zabad, and ('Arab as-Sa'ur). He added: They are using artillery to pound our positions and fighters. While our hero fighters are defending the movement's bases and positions, we are continuing our efforts to stop this course — the course of fighting — because the dissidents' objective in this fighting is to distort the legacy of our revolution and to drown us — leadership and fighters — in matters far removed from fighting the Zionist enemy,and prevent us from achieving further accomplishments in favor of our revolution and people.

Brother Abu Jihad said: The basic fact that we should remember is that the influential factor on the ground is represented by the heroic stand of our fighters, the heroes of this movement, in defending their movement and revolution. Our fighters are determined that they will not allow the plotters to peddle their plots over the body of the revolution.

Brother Abu Jihad said: We are doing our utmost in order to maintain normal relations with our brothers in the Syrian Army and government. We are making all efforts in this respect. But the matter does not solely depend on us. It should also depend on the Syrian brothers' stand. We appreciate every positive step by the Syrian brothers, and every effort that would lead to the return of normal relations. This stems from our principled and basic stand: To defend our revolution's safety and to halt the fighting and spare the Palestinian blood.

Speaking next, Brother Abu al-Lutf reviewed the political and diplomatic efforts which had been made in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas in an effort to halt the fighting and restore sound relations with the brother Syrians. Brother Abu al-Lutf said: This is not the first time that Fatah has been exposed to a crisis. However, the latest crisis is the most violent, because there are so many sides involved and because of the infighting which we in Fatah reject. But the movement, which has survived for 20 years, can certainly emerge from this crisis and overcome it, and score victory over all hostile designs.

Brother Abu al-Lutf added: It behooves us to defend our movement against any attempt to harm it. It is a movement which has brought up generations on struggle and has managed to move the Palestinian people from the status of refugees, and from humanitarian and social rights to political rights. He added: When the dissidents found out that the Palestinian millions had their say in support of their revolution and its leadership, and when the dissidents failed to get anyone to join them, they resorted to the attempts of destruction and sabotage, and to shedding Palestinian blood.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: Proceeding from the PNC resolutions, we are with Syria in one trench. We always try to find a way to solve problems in compliance with the principles that we have adopted in Fatah. We will continue to build these relations through the broad dialogue with Syria.

Brother Abu al-Lutf then touched on the mediation efforts, saying: We in Fatah opened the door to all efforts to stop the infighting and mend the rift, and to solve the differences with Syria. Thus, the six-member committee was formed from the PLO Executive Committee, and then the Algerian, Saudi, and Yemeni mediations began, as well as the Soviet, Cuban, and Indian mediations. He said that the Soviet Union expressed surprise over this existing phenomena — the phenomena of dissidents — and voiced its support for the PLO and its leader, Yasir 'Arafat. This also represents the stand of the socialist bloc, and of France.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said that the dissidents are trying to distort the image of the revolution, sabotage the objectives, and strike at the moral of our people in the occupied territories. But they will fail — as have all forces in the past — to liquidate our revolution, because our revolution is impregnable and the rifle of the Palestinian revolutionary enjoys a political significance, has an objective, and has a weight on the international level. He added: The future belongs to our revolution.

The brother members of the Fatah Central Committee then answered the cadres' questions on political, military, organizational, and administrative issues. The brother members answered all the questions, explaining all points and issues. The meeting lasted about 4 hours.

PLO's Qaddumi Rejects Provisional Government Idea

GF021914 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department head, has denied that there has been any discussion on the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government in any of the PLO's previous or current meetings. In a statement carried by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, Qaddumi asserted that such reports carried by foreign news agencies are an attempt to pit the Palestinians against each other, divert their attention from the real danger they are facing, cause the disintegration of the PLO, and usurp its representation of the Palestinian people. Qaddumi said the PLO will not establish a provisional Palestinian government in the current stage, and the PLO has reiterated its rejection of U.S. President Reagan's initiative on the Middle East.

PNC's Al-Hasan Views PLO Dispute, Saudi Role

LD011353 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0925 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Riyad, 1 Aug (SPA) — The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the PNC, Mr Khalid al-Hasan, expressed his appreciation of the Kingdom's role in the field of supporting and helping the Palestinian cause and the PLO, and of its efforts to solve the Syrian-Palestinian disputes. In a statement published today in *Al-Jazirah*, Mr Khalid al-Hasan stressed that the dangers of the continuation of these disputes will affect everyone, and nobody will be safe from them. In addition, they exhaust the real potentials of the Arab nation. The Palestinian official announced that there is no objection to resuming the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations for which 72 percent of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories expressed

their support. 92 percent of them support the legitimate leadership of the PLO, which represents the Palestinian side [in the negotiations].

Khalid al-Hasan stated that the efforts of the organization now focus on ending the disputes before convening the coming Arab summit, which he thinks will be held on the date set. He expressed the organization's hope that the disputes will be solved before this summit; otherwise the summit will concentrate on solving them. In this concern, he praised the Saudi, Saudi-Algerian,and the Arab brotherhood committee's efforts. He said that these efforts are still continuing and expressed his hope that they will succeed in achieving Arab solidarity and will serve the higher Arab interests.

Fatah Said Ready for 'Understanding' With Syria

JN021954 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1628 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Correspondent's recorded dispatch: "The Revolution's Word"]

[Excerpts] All Palestinians know what is really happening in Al-Biqa'. The leaders of the Palestinian factions also know the truth of what is happening in Al-Biqa'. The parties of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement know the details of what is happening in Al-Biqa'. First and last, the Syrian and the Palestinian forces know precisely — far from the effect of media and politics — how and why the tragedy of the Palestinian bloodshed continues in Al-Biqa'. A phrase which has become known among our forces and the Syrian forces is: Yes, we have orders to do this.

On the international level, our friend and Syria's friend, the Soviet Union, knows the scenario to remove our forces from the confrontation lines and is aware of the formal and actual methods of this scenario. The Soviet Union knows the true nature of the rebellion in Fatah and its political and military weight within Fatah itself, and on the land of the conflict under the protection of the Syrian military and political umbrella. If the rulers in Damascus believes that they can hide the truth of what is taking place in Al-Biqa' from the rest of the world, then we stress that this attempt is totally in vain.

As for the struggle in the Middle East, all wise men in our country and the world say that Syria started the Al-Biqa' battle against Yasir 'Arafat to seize the Palestinian card he is holding in order to strengthen its negotiating position. What is important for Washington is to receive this entire card. Facts indicate that Syrian rulers — who do not want a war with Israel because it tries, as it is always saying, to have a strategic balance and to be able to fix the date and the place of the battle — cannot agree to let Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah use this situation in Lebanon and launch a fierce war of attrition against the Israeli occupation forces, because such a war will necessarily result in a Syrian-Israeli war, which Damascus rejects. Its justification for this is that Syria is the master of the war or peace decision in the region.

All military and political facts indicate that what is taking place in Al-Biqa' is caused by Damascus because Syria's interest demands that it paralyze the Palestinian fighters militarily in Al-Biqa' to prevent them from launching a Palestinian war of attrition against the Israeli forces, and that it paralyze Yasir 'Arafat's leadership politically, because Damascus fears that 'Arafat will secretly reach a settlement with either King Husayn or the Americans.

The Fatah movement does not want a battle with Syria. Fatah leadership's resolutions have always called for an alliance with Syria and rejected the struggle with it on the basis of the revolution's independent presence and decisionmaking, which Damascus rejects. In accordance with the aforementioned resolutions, Fatah disregards the details of the Syrian intervention in Al-Biqa' whenever it can contain and swallow such intervention. When Fatah finds itself forced to speak about this intervention, it says soemthing very balanced and limited. The next day, Fatah stresses its readiness to forget what happened the day before because it is eager to have an understanding with Damascus, and has no interest whatever in fighting with it.

We in Fatah say that we are fully ready to reach an understanding with Damascus. However, the brothers in Syria, who have frequently dealt with us, know well that our readiness for an understanding does not mean changing the combat lines in Al-Biqa' into combat lines like those in the Golan. It is impossible to contain Fatah, and therefore it would be better to remove it from the combat lines under the pretext of the internecine fighting. Is there any room left for the question of whether Damascus has any interest in the internecine fighting and split inside Fatah? The calls for reformation disappeared when we started the reformation. The fundamental demands also disappeared after we made for the millionth time all these demands in public, and within the PLO and Fatah leadership's frameworks.

However, every time we announce that there is a Syrian intervention against us, Damascus calls on Yasir 'Arafat to resort to wisdom to solve his problem with his brothers in Fatah instead of creating disputes with the Arab states.

We say to the brothers in Damascus: For God's sake, show us the way to solve the problem with our brothers since we are at our wit's end. You simply want to remove all the Palestinian forces from the Al-Biqa' area and our brothers are carrying out your decision. We are not happy at having a struggle with Damascus. It is not in the interest of our cause for Damascus to become hostile to it. It is not in the interest of our revolution for Damascus to fight it. Therefore, we hold tight to any hope or word of understanding with Damascus — not out of weakness or fear, however, because the entire Palestinian march means death in order to secure the integrity, life, and future of 5 million Palestinians. We do not want to deepen the already deep wounds. Let them raise their angry voices and protests for we will continue to call for reaching an understanding with Damascus. We will speak up every time they take part in any measure that threatens our forces, yet we will be ready to open a new page the very next day because Damascus is the Hanoi of liberation. Damascus will always remain thus, despite the current policies and marginal or fundamental disputes. We believe that our stand is clear to our masses, although it is not clear for those with narrow vision. The masses are deeply attached to the idea of Fatah because it expresses the masses' freedom and independence.

Those who have narrow vision and those who give priority to their

own interests over the supreme interest of the Palestinian people will lose. The history of the struggle for maintaining the freedom of the Palestinian will indicates that those who make testimonies will not be the first to lose. [sentence as heard]

PFLP's Habash Assesses PLO Problems, Lebanon

AU021410 Sofia Rabotnichesko Delo in Bulgarian 25 Jul 83 pp 1,7

[Interview with George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, by Georgi Kaloyanov, representative of *Rabotnichesko Delo*, during former's stay in Bulgaria, presumably in Sofia — exact place and date of interview not given]

[Text] George Habash, the outstanding Palestinian political leader and revolutionary, secretary general of the PFLP, visited out country a few days ago as a guest of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. Georgi Kaloyanov, representative of our daily, met him and George Habash readily responded to the *Rabotnichesko Delo* readers' request that he speak on certain topical issues concerning the Palestinian liberation movement.

Rabotnichesko Delo: How would you describe your struggle at the present stage of development, and how do you see the future of the Palestinian revolution?

George Habash: I must admit that the present stage in the development of our revolution is a very difficult one, because of the aggravation of the imperialist aggression in the area, which is part of the general offensive of imperialism in numerous countries. We are now going through a very difficult period, also because of some differences of opinions among certain comrades. It would be even more dangerous if these controversies should affect the progress of the Palestinian revolution and its combat alliance with Syria, as well as the Lebanese national-patriotic movement.

The Palestinian people have a great and long experience. They have deep confidence in their cause, and they have found the best form of leadership for their struggle in the PLO. Thus, basing ourselves on this confidence in our cause, I am convinced that we will overcome all existing difficulties and that we will continue to strike at our chief enemies — imperialism and Zionism. It is true that under the present circumstances the state of our revolution gives cause for concern. Nevertheless, we will draw the necessary conclusions from this in order to correct the political course of our organization in accordance with the aspirations and demands of all Palestinian people.

What do I mean in this context? I am speaking about a correction of the political and organizational course of the PLO by preserving this organization intact. Our friends in the socialist countries stand firmly on our side; they firmly support our efforts to overcome these difficulties so that the PLO may emerge even more fortified, and so that it may stand on even sounder foundations in the future. We are convinced that we will very soon find a way out of the crisis, and in the meantime we will devote all our efforts to the consolidation of our relations with Syria. Syria is a base on which we can rely in our struggle against the plans of American imperialism. At the same time, along with the settlement of our internal problems, and along with the consolidation of our relations with Syria, we will intensify our political and armed struggle in the occupied territories.

Rabotnichesko Delo: What can you say about the partisan actions against the Israeli occupiers in Lebanon?

George Habash: Naturally, the Palestinian revolution — and we, the representatives of the PFLP — will learn from what happened in Lebanon during and following the Israeli aggression last summer. One of the most important lessons will be the necessity of establishing small guerrilla groups to act against the enemy. We are well acquainted with the mechanism of the Israeli military machinery and we know that the Israeli forces are strong, although they have suffered great losses during their aggression in Lebanon.

What does it mean to take Israel's military power into consideration? It means that we should increasingly rely on individual guerrilla groups which will penetrate the ranks of the Israeli occupants by secret paths and strike a surprise blow against them. Naturally, we should by no means underestimate our overt presence in the Al-Biqa' valley and in northern Lebanon. The Palestinian rifles will continue to fire there, in order to defend our Palestinian population. The reason for this is that, along with our guerrilla actions, we must show the world that we are waging an overt struggle in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon.

Rabotnichesko Delo: Do you coordinate the individual actions of individual Palestinian resistance guerrilla detachments?

George Habash: At the present moment, the basic form of our armed struggle is represented precisely by these guerrilla groups, but not all of them can unite. In guerrilla actions each organization acts independently. As for the overt armed struggle, however — meaning our combat detachments in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon — there is full cooperation and coordination among them. We should further explain that the most recent alarming events which occurred in Al-Biqa' have impeded any such coordination. However, we will very soon be able to overcome the existing difficulties and will once again coordinate our political and military actions.

Rabotnichesko Delo: How can you describe the role of the Lebanese resistance in this struggle?

George Habash: We, the representatives of the PFLP, think that it is correct for guerrilla actions to be placed under the leadership of the Lebanese national-patriotic movement. You know that during our presence in Beirut, we had a joint PLO leadership, headed by Yasir 'Arafat. Conditions, however, have changed. The majority of Lebanese territory today is occupied and its struggle for liberation is primarily the task of the Lebanese national-patriotic movement. We are taking this fact into consideration and, as a result, we must join forces with this movement and assist it in liberating its country.

In this respect, we have extensive contacts and work in close cooperation with the Lebanese national-patriotic movement. The Progressive Socialist Party (headed by Walid Junblatt), the

Lebanese Communist Party, the Communist Action Organization, and the Syrian National Socialist Party — all these are included in our cooperation. We are placing all our armed forces under the leadership of the Lebanese national-patriotic movement. Whereas last year the movement fought under the banner and leadership of the Palestinian revolution, today circumstances require the opposite.

Rabotnichesko Delo: What can you tell us about the situation of the Palestinian population which remained under Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon, and is there a danger of pogrom, similar to the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila?

George Habash: The situation is very difficult in those areas. People live in a constant state of fear, because the danger of new pogroms has not passed. Terror is exerting a strongly negative impact upon the psychological state of the women and children in the camps, who are expecting something to happen at any moment. Unfortunately, we can hardly do anything to protect them, since the majority of these camps are situated beyond the territory to which we have access. For this reason we have appealed to the United Nations and to other international organizations for assistance, including the International Red Cross.

Rabotnichesko Delo: Is there any danger that Israel may attack the Syrian troops and the Palestinian fighters in the Al-Biqa' valley?

George Habash: The danger still exists for the Palestinians in the refugee camps, as well as for those in Al-Biqa', where the possibility of a new Israeli attack cannot be excluded if the political and diplomatic pressure of the United States and Israel on the PLO and Syria should not produce the expected results.

Rabotnichesko Delo: What about the Middle East tours of Philip Habib and George Shultz?

George Habash: The Shultz and Habib Middle East tours have been failures. This has been so, both today and in the past, and we are proud of this fact. If you remember well, together with you we welcomed the firm resolve of the Palestinian revolution, since despite the barbaric aggression, which went on for 3 months, the PLO could not be destroyed. I am convinced that in the forthcoming months we will again have the opportunity to rejoice at the victories of our revolution despite the constant attempts of American imperialism to introduce a split in our resistance movement.

Fatah Rebel Salih Criticizes 'Arafat Claims

JN021742 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] In Damascus, Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], one of the spokesmen for the Fatah opposition wing, announced in a statement issued today that he supports the serious reconsideration of the Fatah infrastructure for the sake of preserving the PLO's unity and cohesion. He called on the Palestinian resistance factions to adopt a unified and effective stand against the leadership's deviation.

Abu Salih described Yasir 'Arafat's accusations against Syria and Libya as campaigns of blackmail and slander, adding that Yasir 'Arafat claims that his forces are besieged in Al-Biqa', and that a Palestinian massacre is being planned in this area in an attempt to divert the attention of the public opinion away from the new facts which have been politically and military consecrated in the arena.

Palestinian Clashes Continue in Lebanon

NC021609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The current developments in Al-Biqa' affirm that events will be left to the military following the failure of all mediations between 'Arafat and Syria, and following the intensification of the information campaign between the two sides.

Shells have fallen on the Lebanese Army's Ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks [in Ba'labakk]. Before giving the details of the situation, we point out that the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group tried to advance toward the Lebanese Army position in (Tallat Muhanna) but was strongly repulsed. According to the latest reports from the Al-Biqa', the clashes have been violently resumed between Fatah and the rebels. The Syrians and Libyans are taking part.

Our correspondent reports that the city of Ba'labakk and the Palestinian Wavell camp are being subjected to indiscriminate shelling. Our correspondent adds that the Libyan tanks on (Tallat al-Mallah) are taking part in the shelling. The positions in (Hayy al-Wad), the vocational school, the At-Tayyibah ridges, Jabal al-Mallah, 'Ayn 'Burday ridges, and Duris are trading shellfire. In view of this grave situation, the citizens left for peaceful areas to avoid the shells that are falling in all directions.

A meeting was held in Ba'labakk mosque today. A statement was issued giving the Palestinians 1 week to close their offices and withdraw their gunmen from Ba'labakk and its vicinity, and to take up positions along the confrontation lines with Israel. The statement warns the Palestinians that there will be a recourse to arms if these demands are not implemented.

Dissidents, Lebanese Army Clash

NC021809 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] A military source has explained that the Ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk did not come under artillery fire today. The fact is that an RPG rocket fell near a Lebanese Army center in (Tallat Muhanna), 200 meters from the barracks. The persons who fired the shell were arrested. There have been no casualties among the military personnel. Our Al-Biqa' correspondent sent us the following dispatch about 30 minutes ago:

[Begin recording] At 1600 this afternoon, an armed Palestinian group of Abu Musa followers tried to attack a Lebanese Army advance position in Ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in the city of Ba'labakk. A responsible military source in the barracks told us that some of the barracks soldiers are stationed in an advance

position on a hill called (Tallat Muhanna). This position's task is to defend the barracks. There is a Palestinian position of the Fatah dissident Abu Musa 400 meters from the army's position.

During yesterday's clashes among the warring Palestinians, it was reported that there were attempts to involve the Lebanese Army in the battle by firing at the barracks surroundings during the clashes. A new group of commandos was graduated at the barracks this morning. The celebration was held under Brigadier General Haykal Ma'karun, the army commander's representative, and the commander of the Al-Biqa' military zone. A military parade was staged, which was attended by a large crowd.

Palestinian elements opened fire this afternoon at a Lebanese Army vehicle that was taking supplies to the elements manning the (Tallat Muhanna) center. The garrison soldiers in (Tallat Muhanna) returned the fire. However, the Palestinian elements continued the battle and tried to advance to occupy the center. This prompted the Ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks command to shell the attacking elements, who retreated to their rear positions.

The clash lasted about 50 minutes. It stopped after the intervention of the Syrian forces, which pulled the Palestinian elements from the battleground. This incident was strongly resented by the people in the Ba'labakk area. [end recording]

More on Al-Biqa', Ba'labakk

JN030652 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The sound of artillery fire continued to be heard in Ba'labakk until late yesterday evening when the Syrian forces interfered to halt the fighting, which had lasted 1 hour, between the Palestinian forces opposing Yasir 'Arafat and the Lebanese internal security forces.

The confrontation between the Palestinians and the Lebanese began after a Lebanese Internal Security Forces patrol came under the fire of the Palestinians stationed west of Ba'labakk. The fighting resulted in the death of one gendarme. When the Lebanese patrol responded to the fire, other Palestinian forces interfered, thus widening the range of the fighting. Lebanese Army artillery, stationed some kilometers away, also participated in the fighting,which lasted 1 hour. The Syrian forces interfered, and forced the Palestinian elements to cease fire. The battle stopped, and it was reported that 2 were killed and about 10 others were wounded.

On another level, the Syrian forces stationed in Al-Biqa' forced the Palestinian forces in (Durit) to evacuate the village and to leave for other positions. This took place in wake of the Ba'labakk citizens' call to the Syrian authorities asking for the withdrawal of the fighters from the cities and from residential areas.

While this was taking place, a celebration was being held in the Al-Yarmuk refugee camp, south of Damascus, on the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. PFLP Secretary General George Habash participated in the rally. Habash's speech strongly criticized those who only denounce the Palestinian internecine fighting. He also attacked Palestinian officials who ignore the resolutions of the Algiers conference, held last February, which ban any dealing with the Egyptian regime and reject Reagan's plan.

Yasir 'Arfat, currently in Tunis, strongly attacked Syria and Libya and accused them of transporting new weapons, military hardware, and supplies to Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk —in particular, where the battles are escalating. 'Arafat compared the situation in Al-Biqa' to the situation in Beirut last year during the Israeli invasion. He said that this is very serious because it poses a fatal danger to the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian cause.

Rashid Karami, Khalil al-Wazir Hold Talks

NC030918 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami last night received brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. They discussed various issues of mutual interest.

Brother Abu Jihad briefed Karami on the current situation facing the Palestinian revolution in the Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk areas. Karami spoke about the outcome of his recent visit to Damascus, and expressed his eagerness to safeguard Palestinian-Syrian-National Lebanese relations. He stressed the need to exert every possible effort to restore confidence in these relations and to restore the relations themselves to their normal course in the service of the national and pan-Arab struggle.

The talks also dealt with the northern coordination committee and the need to promote cooperation within the framework of the committee in order to ensure calm and stability in northern Lebanon.

Spanish Government Voices Support for 'Arafat

JN080830 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Tunis — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received the Spanish ambassador in Tunis yesterday afternoon. The ambassador gave 'Arafat a message affirming the Spanish Government's support for the PLO under 'Arafat.

Jordan, Iraq Plan To Readjust Borders

JN021233 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] A well-informed source in Amman has stated that Iraq and Jordan have reached an agreement on a plan to readjust their borders according to which Iraq would give Jordan pieces of land of approximately 50 square km. Jordan will also receive a military airport which was established on these pieces of land, in addition to other installations whose total value is $15 million.

KUWAIT

Oman Minister Favors Relations With Israel

LD021523 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (KUNA) — A senior Omani official today called for reaching a reconciliation between Arab countries and Israel and for ending the state of war between the two sides.

The official, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, said in a press conference held here earlier today: Our perception of the position with Israel is that it will remain the same now, in 10 years or 15 years. Given the current world situation there has to be a reconciliation with Israel and an end to the state of war with her, whether through the Egyptian-Israeli relations or other means.

He also said: The only advice forwarded by the seven-member committee, which stemmed from the Fes summit and which visited the capitals of the five big powers, was to urge the Arab countries to accept the fait accompli and deal with the objectives the Arabs were striving to achieve. Al-Alawi said: What has been happening after 5 years of experience [tajrubah] is exactly what we expected. Our opinion was that it was not beneficial to expel Egypt from the Arab world. He added: What happened in the Baghdad summit has started to fall now. Whomever accepts, accepts; and whomever does not can do as he pleases.

The Baghdad summit, held in the Iraqi capital in November 1979, imposed sanctions on Egypt because former Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat signed the Camp David accords with the United States and Israel. Among the provisions of the accords was the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which was signed by the former Egyptian president and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on 26 March 1980.

The Omani minister said that "the issue of the relationship with Israel had been discussed by the Arab leaders during the Arab summit conferences." He added that "the Arab nation cannot have a role in the world unless it builds itself up economically; and if its will is missing it must search for it."

Al-Alawi asked: "Where is the Arab monetary fund, which was approved at the Amman summit."

As to whether the Sultanate of Oman, which has not implemented the Baghdad resolutions against Egypt, will take a unilateral step toward peace with Israel, the Omani official said that his country was "not a confrontation state, and it is not required to assume a role, and it does not wish to do so."

He pointed out that the Arabs had accepted the UN resolutions on the Middle East, "which include recognition of Israel, and our acceptance of the resolutions means that Israel exists, and the issue is whether or not to normalize relations." He stressed that the Arab states are now "in a state of peace with Israel, and there are signed agreements, whether they are truce agreements or others." He added that "the negotiations taking place through a third party are a kind of acceptance of the peace, and we must discuss matters from the logic of international conditions." Al-Alawi described the present Arab position as "going through a state of unjustifiable languor and submissiveness. We must not let this state continue."

The Omani minister called for exploiting the Arab interests and steering world politics in this direction.

Regarding an Egyptian call, articulated by President Husni Mubarak, for the convention of an Arab summit for reconciliation, Al-Alawi 'Abdallah said: President Mubarak, in his capacity as an Arab leader, has every right to ask Arabs to convene a summit meeting to resolve the aggravating problems in the Arab world. However, in fact I cannot see that there is a possibility for convening an extraordinary Arab summit. Previous summit conferences have discussed these differences and made great efforts to end them, but Arab leaders could not resolve them.

Views Gulf Relations, Israel

LD021842 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] [Initial part of item not received] Asked if Oman would unilaterally make peace with Israel, the minister [Omani Minister of State Yusuf Al-Alawi 'Abdallah] replied: "Oman is not a confrontation state and is not required to play such a role."

He explained that his (?call) (for peace with Israel) is no more than "an advice."

All U.N. resolutions on the Middle East imply recognition of Israel, he said, adding "our acceptance of these resolutions means that Israel does exist...and the question is whether to normalize relations with it or not."

The official went on to say the Arabs are now virtually in a state of conciliation with Israel, citing the so-called Israeli-Arab truce.

He said Israeli-Arab contacts through a third party was one way of accepting conciliation.

Shifting to the Gulf war, Al-Alawi warned that Iran has the might to carry out its threats to block shipping in the Gulf, and affirmed "these threats are serious, not tactics."

Iran, which 11 days ago launched a massive attack across Iraqi borders, threatened on July 25 to block oil exports of the Gulf countries. The Iranian warning came in reaction to an Iraqi threat on July 20 that Iraqi forces will target at Iran's oil interests in the Gulf.

The Omani minister emphasized that Iran has the military power to block shipping in the sea routes passing close to the islands of the Greater and the Lesser Tunb-e both occupied by Iran. Al-Alawi added the Iranians can also block the Hormuz Straits, connecting the Arab Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

Oman, he said, overlooks the Hormuz Straits, "but it is hard for any state to prevent the Iranian Naval Forces from striking at the passing ships, because these forces are positioned on the other side of the Gulf."

Questioned what the Arab Gulf countries might do in case Iran acted upon its threats, the official said the issue will be raised when foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) meet on August 22.

The GCC comprises six Gulf oil exporting countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

The minister, however, noted that the "time factor is not on the GCC states' side to play any effective role to deter the Iranian threats." He did not elaborate.

He reiterated fears spelled out earlier by the Gulf countries that continuation of the Iran-Iraq war will eventually lead to foreign intervention in the region.

The minister, meanwhile, advocated his country's relations with the United States, saying the U.S. stand on the Middle East crisis should not necessarily turn mutual interest relations into hostility.

He said conflict between superpowers in the region already exists, though nobody asked the U.S. or the Soviet Union to come over "but both of them have their presence here in view of their policies based on exploiting the region."

But he noted that Omani interests in the West and the U.S. have to be protected, thus clearly indicating that his country will continue to boost its relations with Washington.

The minister, who is accompanying special adviser of Sultan Qabus of Oman in an official visit here, disclosed that the GCC countries have turned a cold shoulder to Oman's request of 1,800 million dollars in aid for the Sultanante to build its military potential.

He explained that "the simple aid" requested was to be paid over 12 years.

Al-Alawi further regretted that Oman's GCC partners have also ignored an Omani plan to build a strategic oil pipeline across the Sultanate and the Arabian Peninsula to be used if the Hormuz Straits were threatened or blocked.

Further on Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister's Visit

Received by Amir

LD021055 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] This morning at 1000 his highness the amir of Kuwait received the Iraqi first deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, who conveyed to his highness a message from his brother president, Saddam Husayn. The audience was attended by the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani. At 1100 this morning his highness received the industry minister of the Republic of Djibouti, Ahmed el-Hag Fahmy. The meeting was attended by the deputy director general of the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development.

INA Report on Meeting

JN021111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (INA) — Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah today received Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister.

Ramadan said that he conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husyan to his brother the amir of Kuwait on bilateral relations.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan described the meeting as a cordial and brotherly meeting in view of the good relations which exist between the two fraternal countries.

He stressed the importance of exchanging visits, coordination, and consultation on all matters which may promote the relations of cooperation in service of the two countries' joint interests and the Arab nation's objectives.

Ramadan said that he and the Kuwaiti amir had discussed the current Arab situation, the escalation of the enemies' onslaught on the Arab nation, and the implementation of their odious conspiracy against it while it is experiencing very difficult circumstances. He added that they also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and ways to check the deterioration of the situation in the Arab world through sincere and loyal efforts.

Departs 2 August

LD021211 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1116 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (KUNA) — The member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, Taha Yasin Ramadan, left at noon today after a brief visit during which he transmitted a message to his majesty the amir of Kuwait from President Saddam Husayn.

He was seen off by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and Iraq's ambassador to Kuwait, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani.

Labor Official Discusses Labor Force Planning

GF022044 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (WAKH) — Muhammad Shabnan ath-Thamir, assistant under secretary at the Kuwaiti Labor and Social Affairs Ministry, said that there is a committee called the "residence and labor committee" in the GCC countries which is currently conducting joint studies to unify labor laws and legislations in the member countries.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper *Al-Watan*, Ath-Thamir said: "The committee is also trying to improve the national labor force and train it, and it is concentrating on putting

forward development programs and coordinating between the member countries to develop Arab labor."

He affirmed that Arab labor affects various situations in Kuwait, noting that this labor carries with it certain cultural and professional as well as particular social behavior patterns."

He noted that labor requirements should be met, indicating that Kuwait does not hesitate in providing the requirements for a dignified life for its labor force.

On the absence of a policy on population in the region's countries, the reason for not controlling the labor market, and the lack of a general plan for Kuwait, he said: "These are major areas of concern which require planning, that is, planning on the labor force and on controlling the labor market.

"The state must develop policies, particularly a policy on population which takes into account the natural rate of population increase and the rate of naturalization.

"This policy on population must reflect the ideas and ideologies of the native population and the expatriate labor force."

AL-WATAN Editorial on Recognition of Israel

LD030902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Aug (KUNA) — In its editorial today *Al-Watan* stresses that recognizing Israel will not restore usurped Arab rights. On the contrary, what is left will be retracted.

It asks which Israel are we to recognize: "Are we to recognize Israel of the 1948 partition plan, Israel of the 1956 borders, Israel of the 1967 borders, Israel of the 1973 borders, or Israel of the 1982-1983 borders?"

It continues by saying: "Which Israel are we to recognize when Israel itself does not know its own borders; which Israel do we recognize when Israel has not yet defined its own borders?"

It adds that: "Some Arab regimes actually recognize Israel within the 1967 borders and some are prepared to recognize it if it returns part of the (? territory) occupied after the war of that year; such a recognition exists tacitly and is understood in official statements and declared stances."

It states that after As-Sadat dropped Egypt into the Camp David quagmire, the biggest Arab state had to pay dearly, for it "regained Sinai, but lost an appreciable amount of its sovereignty and lost its weight in all spheres."

In its commentary *Al-Watan* draws attention to the fact that peace on a balanced basis is one matter, while peace on the basis of a fait accompli is another.

It concludes its commentary by saying that Begin would like "Egypt to be weak, Syria to be weak, Iraq to be weak, Lebanon to be dismembered, the Palestinians to be dispersed, the Middle East to be Israeli and the Gulf to be Israeli."

SAUDI ARABIA

QNA Report on Husayn's Talks With King Fahd

GF010940 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 1 Aug (QNA) The visit of His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan to Saudi Arabia and his talks with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz come within the framework of continuous consultations between the two countries on the recent Arab developments, on the international issues of common interest, and on bilateral relations in various fields, particularly the economic field.

The QNA correspondent in Riyadh notes that the Jordanian king will discuss with Saudi officials all the matters that are troubling Jordan, particularly the accelerated measures being taken by the Zionist enemy to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the economic and political effects of these pressures on Jordan, the clarity of the Zionist and antagonist plan to swallow up parts of the Arab territories, and the terrorism and oppression which has to be confronted.

The Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue has to continue in order to stop this aggressive plan and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories must be supported. This is the goal of the Jordanian monarch and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz supports and blesses this step at a time when he is working to heal the Arab rift. That is why the talks have dealt with this issue, bearing in mind the supreme Arab interest and with the aim of reaching a practical formula that confronts the Zionist plans to divest the occupied territories [of their inhabitants],to liquidate the Palestinian people, and to threaten Jordan itself.

This issue was discussed from the military viewpoint during the meeting which took place last night between the Jordanian monarch and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and defense and aviation minister. The Saudi-Jordanian talks also dealt with the Fes summit resolutions, which touch on the Arab peace initiative, the U.S. initiative, otherwise known as the Reagan initiative. An additional topic of discussion was the need to adhere to the Arab initiative before the world, since the Arabs want to achieve just peace at a time the enemy — with the support of the huge international powers — is acting to usurp the land and to obliterate the Arab and Islamic nationality.

The talks have also centered on the preparations to adopt strong, unanimous and effective Arab resolutions before the next Arab summit, which will be held in Riyadh in late November, as a practical means to confront the Zionist plans.

Pilgrimage Minister Meets Gambian Envoy

GF021354 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Wahab 'Abd al-Wasi', minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf, has affirmed that the Kingdom has done its best to provide the best services to the pilgrims. He said that the

Kingdom does not spare any effort for the success of the pilgrimage season, pointing out that all the official organs in the Kingdom exert efforts to achieve total success in this year's season. Efforts are currently being exerted to put all general services at the pilgrims' disposal and skillfully organize the pilgrimage season.

This came during the minister's meeting with Gambian Ambassador to the Kingdom Omar Shah, who discussed with him the affairs of the pilgrims coming from his country. The Gambian ambassador praised the major role which the Kingdom plays in uniting the Muslims of the world. He also praised the big projects implemented by the Kingdom to provide services for pilgrims while they are performing their pilgrimage.

Comment on McFarlane's Mission in Lebanon

'New Ideas' Required

GF021852 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Analysis by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghandi]

[Excerpts] How is it possible to reconcile Israel's practices and actions in southern Lebanon with Israeli officials' statements that the partial withdrawal of Israeli forces — the implementation of which has already begun — is a step toward its total withdrawal from Lebanon?

Regarding all these statements, through which the Israelis previously affirmed their ambitions in southern Lebanon, it is possible to say that the Israelis are saying: The partial withdrawal is a prelude of the final withdrawal, that is, it is merely a smokescreen.

Observers believe that Israel's basic goal behind its partial withdrawal to Nahr al-Awwali, north of Sidon, is to consolidate its occupation of most of southern Lebanon and not to merely protect its soldiers from guerrilla operations as claimed by Israeli officials.

Obververs believe that the U.S. envoy's mission will concentrate this time on finding a broad outline for the withdrawal of all foreign forces by studying the situation in Lebanon and taking into consideration Israel's partial withdrawal, which is rejected by Lebanon as long as it does not take place within the framework of a timetable for the total withdrawal of Israeli invasionist forces.

It seems that the new U.S. envoy's mission will be very difficult if he does not bring new ideas from Washington which force Israel to let go of its stubborn stance and give first consideration to the Lebanese request to impose Lebanese legitimacy over all of Lebanon, a fact which Washington promised to achieve since it began to play its role in solving the Lebanese crisis. In any event, a quick and effective Arab move at this juncture could have special significance, because such a move would establish a joint and strong Arab basis for confronting Israeli ambitions and foiling Israeli expansionist plans which all Arabs know about.

Redeployment Called 'Strategic'

LD022158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The new American envoy, Robert McFarlane, has continued his talks with Lebanese officials on the Israeli enemy's intention to redeploy its forces in Lebanon amid indications that the aim behind this redeployment is to firmly establish the Israeli occupation of part of Lebanon.

Despite the attempts by the Israeli enemy to assert that it is and will remain in control of the development of events with regard to its presence in Lebanon and that its withdrawal from Beirut and the mountains to southern Lebanon does not mean the imposition of control over the south and the perpetuation of its presence by exerting further pressure on events, the very facts deny the enemy's allegations.

The foremost of these acts is that the withdrawal of the enemy's forces and their redeployment in the region of southern Lebanon has not been and never will be an ethical goal as much as it is a far-reaching strategic plan.

The plan is aimed primarily at securing the enemy forces' escape from the pincer of the Lebanese resistance in the densely populated areas of Beirut and the mountains.

The enemy is sure that it cannot possibly confront such resistance, which has cost it losses in men and material.

Second, the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of the south would give the enemy an opportunity to practice a policy of endurance with regard to its continuation of pressure on the events in the Lebanese arena, which leads to escalation of tension and the creation of pretexts for the possibility of an immediate return of the Israeli forces to the positions around Beirut and the mountains from which they withdrew. This has been confirmed by the officials in the enemy government.

Unfortunately the Israeli planning is taking place amid indications that the United States is backing the success of this plan, perhaps as a response to the lack of success of its efforts with others present in Lebanon, despite the totally different circumstances of the presence of these non-Israeli elements.

From this reality, the success of the meetings of the new American envoy which took place and will be taking place with Lebanese officials, Israelis and with the other parties concerned in the non-Lebanese military presence in Lebanon depends on the seriousness of the role that the United States is playing in dealing with the causes of the problem and not from the viewpoint of sympathizing with one party, which would justify suspicion concerning any intentions which do not take into consideration the interests of others who have the right to take a stance in defense of their interests, the foremost being the right of the Lebanese Government to establish its authority over its entire national soil.

AL-YAMANAH Comment

GF030630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Aug a83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] *Al-Yamanah* magazine today demanded that Washington take a principled stand in denouncing the continued occupation of Lebanon, act in the direction of eliminating it, and grant the Palestinian people their rights in their homeland. The magazinesaid: Without this principled stand on our rights in Lebanon, Palestine, the Golan and the Sinai as well, the mission of McFarlane will be the same as that of Habib, the crisis of confidence in Washington will continue, and the Middle East crisis will remain as it is, no matter how many U.S. envoys arrive in the region.

AL-YAWM Decries 'Stubborn' Khomeyni Regime

GF021436 Ad-Dammam Al-Yawm in Arabic 1 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: The Tehran Rulers and the Losing War]

[Excerpts] The repeated desperate attacks the Tehran rulers have been launching against Iraqi territory, employing the Iranian people who are forcibly sent to the army without any regard for humane consideration, represent in themselves suicidal operations which demonstrate the arrogance and obstinacy which the Khomeyni regime exercises even on the Iranian people.

The blood which is shed daily on the front between two neighboring Muslim countries is not easy to take, nor is it a transient event in the record of the continued conflict. Total responsibility rests with Khomeyni and his aides because of their blind insistence on not paying any regard to the calls which are made to them to end the bloodshed and to resolve the conflict through peaceful means.

Only God, the almighty, knows what will happen to the Iranian people as a result of the obstinacy of the stubborn Khomeyni regime, partticularly since conditions in Iran have begun to deteriorate to a dangerous level which will probably lead to widespread discontent in all aspects of life in Iran. However, the Tehran rulers will not learn from this so long as logic and reason have no place in their deeds. Only by instituting a sound review of the situation and a reasonable study of 3 years of a losing war will the Tehran rulers be able to judge things seriously and put things in order.

UAE

Papers on U.S. Policy, McFarlane Mission

GF021106 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 2 Aug (WAM) — Four UAE papers today stressed that the biased U.S. positions toward Israel strip the new U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, who began his tour of the region yesterday, of any chance to be a mediator, making him merely a U.S. official who tries to impose the U.S. view on the Arab countries which are directly concerned with the issue, particularly with Lebanon.

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* said the constant fact which may lead to making a judgment in advance on the results of the mission of the new U.S. envoy is that "this renewed mission comes in light of official and announced U.S. confirmations indicating the constancy of the U.S. stance in tackling the situation."

The paper added that "through adoption of the Israeli views and through trying to implement these stances, the United States strips McFarlane of the quality of being a mediator — this is the very situation which made Habib a persona non grata before. The issue does not make any progress nor does the McFarlane mission."

The newspaper *Al-Fajr* said that the Arabs — in the wake of the new and renewed initiatives in light of the McFarlane mission — should not forget what takes place in the occupied territories regarding the killing and slaughtering of Arab citizens, nor should they forget that these citizens have a homeland which has to be restored.

The paper added: "The area currently is included in the framework of the new U.S. mission in order to solve part of its various problems. We would like to lend our ears to all views which will be enunciated in order to discuss them despite the prevailing mucky atmosphere which resulted from the projectiles we exchange."

The newspaper *Al-Khalij* said that the U.S. policy now wants to get Israel out of the Lebanese swamp by saying that Tel Aviv announced that its partial withdrawal from Lebanon will be part of a comprehensive withdrawal plan "implying that the United States will demand Syria and the PLO to adopt similar measures in Lebanon. With this stance the United States will blame Syria and the PLO for the complication and the continuation of the Lebanese crisis and will consequently exonerate Israel fully."

Commenting editorially, the paper called on the Arab capitals which the U.S. envoy will visit "to reject the incorrect U.S. logic and to stress that the Lebanese crisis lies in the Israeli occupation and that the presence of the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon is an Arab matter that can be solved through the Arab relations and in the framework of the Arab League.

Al-Wahdah inquired whether the United States "needs all these maneuvers, diplomatic campaigns, shuttle missions and crystallization of a Lebanese-Israeli agreement for the withdrawal of the forces in order to reach a proposal for the disengagement of forces between Israel and Syria." The paper continued: "Does the Reagan administration believe that the Arab side and Syria in particular are so baffled and weak that they allow the implementation of this proposal?"

The paper added: "If Lebanon is incapable of resisting such a proposal then the effective and desirable rejection is possessed by the Arab countries since they are concerned with rescuing this Arab country from this game where the success of its results is

not ensured no matter what U.S. promises and guarantees are made. If the United States fails to achieve full withdrawal from Lebanon then it is axiomatic that it will fail to meet new guarantees.

PDRY

Lebanese Communist Party Member Leaves Aden

GF021944 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party, left Aden today after visiting a few days, during which he held talks with a number of party and government officials on a number of issues of mutual interest.

In a statement to ANA, he expressed the appreciation of the Lebanese Communist Party for the noble feelings of solidarity with the Lebanese people and their national forces, which is characteristic of the PDRY's general policy. He noted that he held talks with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and party and government officials on issues of mutual interest, particularly the explosive situation in Lebanon. He affirmed the abidance of the Lebanese Communist Party in continuing the development of friendship and cooperation between the Lebanese Communist Party and the YSP and between the two fraternal peoples.

He was seen off by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, and a number of officials at the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

In a television interview yesterday Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad affirmed that the coming days will witness an escalation of the operations by the Lebanese national resistance against the Israeli occupationist forces. He stated that these operations and strikes will not stop whatever oppressive means are used by Israel to suppress the Lebanese people and prevent their national forces from continuing this heroic armed struggle.

He stated that the partial withdrawal of the Israeli occupationist forces is a natural consequence of this struggle and an attempt by Israel to leave those districts where it has suffered great losses in its forces. He affirmed that this withdrawal will not weaken and stop the strikes at the Israeli forces in the northern districts in which they will be staying according to the declared Israeli plan, since the national forces are carrying out over half of their operations against the occupationist forces in southern Lebanon.

Mubarak Receives DPRK Deputy Prime Minister

NC021128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0933 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received DPRK Deputy Prime Minister Chong Chun-ki. The meeting was attended by Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister for public services and minister of state for education and scientific research; and the director of the Middle East Department of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

The Korean official arrived in Cairo last night on a 4-day state visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Hilmi. During the visit he will meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib in order to follow up the results of President Husni Mubarak's visit to the DPRK last April.

Further Report

NC021307 Cairo MENA in English 1220 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug 2 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak conferred today with Democratic Korean Deputy Premier Chong Chun-ki on bilateral political, economic, and cultural relations as well as the joint efforts exerted for resolving numerous issues including the promotion of the non-alignment movement and the Mideast issue.

Deputy Premier and State Minister for Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi said today that the Korean official is due to meet also with People's Assembly speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He will also visit a number of cultural and scientific research institutions.

The Korean deputy premier, Chong Chun-Ki, said that a number of topics have been discussed with the aim of strengthening bilateral ties of friendship, adding that the two sides agreed on bolstering Egyptian-Korean relations in all fields.

As regards the Egyptian-Korean joint committee due to be formed, the Korean official said that this topic will be probed with the Egyptian officials and there are good expectations that this could be achieved.

Mubarak Confers With Kuwaiti Olympic Official

NC011014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0903 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Aug (MENA) — This morning President Husni Mubarak received Chairman of the Kuwaiti Olympic Committee Shaykh Fahd al-Ahmad as-Subah. The 75-minute meeting was attended by 'Adil 'Abd al-Baqi, minister of Cabinet affairs, and 'Abd al-Ahmad Jamal ad-Din, chairman of the Youth and Sports Higher Council.

Following the meeting, 'Abd al-Baqi said both sides discussed Arab issues, the siuation in the Middle East and Lebanese and Palestinian issues. He added that Shaykh as-Subah's visit to Cairo is an opportunity for him to show his efforts and continued endeavors in all areas of sports for the restoration of relations among Arab states.

'Abd al-Baqi added that Kuwait and Egypt have agreed to exchange athletic teams. The Egyptian national handball team will visit Kuwait this month where it will meet with the Kuwaiti national handball team. This visit will be followed by other similar visits.

Shaykh as-Subah said he thanked President Mubarak for his hospitality and that during the meeting both sides tackled topics pertaining to the situation in the Middle East, Arab youth, and athletics.

The Kuwaiti Olympic Committee chairman was asked whether this visit is a step toward restoring normal relations between Egypt and Kuwait. He replied: I think we are making progress in the area of sports relations which is regarded in the Arab world as being independent from governments. We believe that it is wrong to boycott Egypt in athletics. He expressed the hope that this would be a first step toward restoring normal relations either at the political level or in other areas.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Chad Developments

NC021804 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's official spoksman has made a statement to the radio representative regarding the developments in Chad in which he said that Egypt is following with concern the foreign interventions against the legitimate government in Chad and that Egypt is interested in the achievement of stability in this fraternal African state and in supporting the capabilities of the Chadian people to defend their land within the framework of Egypt's constant effort to achieve stability in the African Continent and to safeguard the unity and integrity of the African states.

Ghali on Relations, Treaty With Israel

PM021955 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 29 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by *Al-Akhbar* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Israel is constantly raising the question of the Egyptian ambassador's return to Tel Aviv and claims that the ambassador's absence is a violation of the peace treaty. What is your answer?

Answer: The matter needs no argument or discussion because it is quite clear. First, I would like to assert without any doubt that Egypt is committed to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty stemming from them and that we strictly respect every provision of this treaty.

With regard to the question of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, before any accusations are made the matter should be studied scientifically and objectively and by referring to the provisions.

To what is Egypt committed under the peace treaty? Egypt is committed to opening an embassy in Tel Aviv and sending an ambassador to be accredited to the Israeli Government at a specific date. This was what we did.

The treaty signed in Washington between Egypt and Israel on 26 March 1979 provides that the two sides agreed "to implement the UN Charter and the principles of international law governing relations between countries in peacetime."

The treaty's third supplement provides that the two sides agreed "to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors after the interim withdrawal."

Republican Decree No. 26 of 1980 was issued providing for the establishment of an Egyptian embassy in Israel. An embassy was actually established and was opened in February 1980. This republican decree is still in effect, and the embassy is still discharging its duties.

Also the Israeli Embassy is still in Cairo and is functioning like any other embassy accredited to Cairo. So where is the violation of the treaty in all this?

Question: But the issue in Israeli thinking concerns the presence of an Egyptian ambassador and Egypt's commitment to this.

Answer: This thinking is based on a misunderstanding of the facts of the matter. What Egypt is committed to is to open an embassy at a particular date and to send an ambassador at a particular date. We have respected this commitment but we have absolutely not committed ourselves to the permanent presence of an ambassador. The commitment concerns the sending of an ambassador, which has been fulfilled. But keeping the ambassador, changing him, or transferring him is a matter that concerns Egyptian sovereignty, and no foreign country can interfere in it.

There is nothing in the international law or in the views of jurisprudence experts that commits a country to open an embassy in another country or to exchange diplomatic relations with it. The Vienna treaty on diplomatic relations between countries clearly states that the exchange of diplomatic relations is optional and a sovereign decision taken by the country of its own free will and in accordance with its own evaluation and appraisal of matters.

Question: A few days ago the chairman of the foreign relations committee in the Israeli parliament said that your stipulation that the Israeli forces should withdraw completely from Lebanon before the Egyptian ambassador will return to Israel is a blatant violation of the peace treaty. What is your comment on this?

Answer: I do not wish to comment on what is obvious and clear. There is nothing in international relations that obliges a certain state to maintain its representation in the capital of another state in a particular form or particular level. There are, for example, countries that reduce their diplomatic representation as a way of cutting down expenditures and so are satisfied with the presence of a charge d'affaires or even replace a resident envoy with a nonresident one.

Egypt, for example, may choose to send an ambassador to Israel with the rank of minister plenipotentiary or other rank. Does Israel have the right to object or claim that we are not respecting the peace treaty?

Question: Does this mean that there are no political reasons behind the absence of our ambassador in Israel?

Answer: Of course not. I am now discussing the legal aspect and making it clear that what Egypt has pledged in the peace treaty absolutely does not mean a restriction on its sovereignty or freedom in sending whomever it may deem suitable to represent it in Israel, whether he be an ambassador, minister plenipotentiary, counselor, or first secretary.

From a political standpoint good relations and goodneighborliness spring from good intentions, actions, and policies based on good will and the mutual desire to create ties of friendship and cooperation.

Question: What exactly is the political reason that has led to our ambassador's withdrawal from Tel Aviv and what is the condition for his return?

Answer: Egypt recalled its ambassador to Israel on 20 September 1982, the reason being that the presence of the ambassador is not an end in itself but a means to strengthen ties and consolidate peace. Since Israel's attitudes — be it its invasion of Lebanon, its aggression against it, or its responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila massacres — are evidence of its departure from the spirit of peace, the philosophy of dialogue, and the principle of resolving disputes peacefully or through negotiations and since it has once again resorted to war and guns, the Egyptian ambassador's presence would be only an appearance without substance.

Sending an ambassador in these circumstances would be tantamount to a lie, which we do not accept.

Question: Is the completion of total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon the condition for the ambassador's return?

Answer: We cannot make a specific condition or link the ambassador's return to a specific event however important it may be. The decision on the return of the ambassador is taken by the Egyptian higher political command when it considers that the prevailing political atmosphere in Israel is compatible with the spirit of peace and that the Israeli Government is indeed seeking to achieve security and stability for all peoples of the area instead of trying to impose Israeli hegemony and expansion on these peoples.

Question: Is this, as the Israel press alleges, a hardening of Egypt's attitude since it was understood that Egypt would return its ambassador to Israel after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on 17 May or at least after the drawing up of a timetable for withdrawal from Lebanon?

Answer: Once again I repeat what I have already said: The matter does not concern one specific event but rather a number

of interacting factors affecting the general atmosphere. If the prevailing atmosphere in Israel is not a suitable ground for comprehensive peace efforts to achieve peace, which Israel pledged to achieve, what is the use of having our ambassador in Israel?

Question: Does this mean that you are not in favor of returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel?

Answer: On the contrary, I wish the conditions preventing our ambassador from being sent to Israel would end today, before another day passes. I have taken part in the peace process from the beginning and I believe in it. I also believe that it is in the interest of the peoples of the area to shun war, aggression, and violence as a means to solve problems.

I also wish that the Israeli Government would adopt decisions and stands that would help us to send the ambassador in conditions that would make his presence a part of the comprehensive peace process and not a mere facade behind which Israel's expansionist designs are hidden.

Question: The Israeli press accuses you of extremism and of being hostile to Israel.

Answer: My hostility is not to Israel but to certain Israeli policies. I am one of those who most enthusiastically support peace, and I believe that Israel's interest and the Israeli people's real interest lies in peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians after they obtain their legitimate rights. It also lies in shunning violence.

But the regrettable incidents in the West Bank and the killing of Palestinian youths in Hebron and the policy of repression which Israeli occupation authorities pursue do not give rise to hope that the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv in the near future. How can the Egyptian ambassador return in this atmosphere? While we are asking for measures to build confidence Israel is doing all it can to undermine confidence. How can the Egyptian ambassador return at a time when Israeli officials are calling for the annexation of the West Bank, demanding the application of Israeli laws there, and imposing Israeli citizenship on West Bank inhabitants?

'Ali Asks European Support for PLO Loyalists

NC021832 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has asked the Egyptian Embassies in the EC states to contact the Foreign Ministries in these states to emphasize the importance of the European states' continued support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership, and to stress that the policies and positions of these states should not be influenced by the differences that have recently taken place in the Fatah organization or by the Syrian-Palestinian dispute. The Egyptian diplomatic efforts are also to stress the importance of Europe's continued constructive and active role for the achievement of a just, comprehensive, and permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

In the light of the instructions issued by 'Ali, the Egyptian Embassies in the EC capitals are asked to request that these states participate on a suitable level in the UN conference for the support of the Palestinian issue that will be held on 29 August.

Abu Ghazalah Comments on Talks in SFRY

NC030946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0933 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has declared that the military industrialization cooperation protocol, which he had previously signed with Yugoslav leaders during his recent visit to Yugoslavia, will give a strong push to the Egyptian military industries.

Abu Ghazalah stated that this protocol includes the industrialization of spare parts and finished military equipment to be used by land, sea, and air forces in addition to electronic military systems.

In a statement to MENA today, the defense minister described his visit to Yugoslavia as very successful and said that the Yugoslav side has shown great readiness to cooperate with Egypt in the joint military industrialization field. He added that the coming period will witness an exchange of military delegations between Egypt and the SFRY with the aim of putting the cooperation protocol into effect.

Romanian Defense Minister Arrives 2 August

NC021500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — Romanian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Bucharest on an official visit of several days to Egypt at the invitation of Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. During his visit the Romanian minister will hold talks on the strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

The Romanian visitor was welcomed at the airport by Staff Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the central military area.

Military Talks Start

NC030934 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The first round of military talks was held this morning between the Romanian side under the chairmanship of Lieutenant General Constantin Oiteanu, Romanian minister of defense, and the Egyptian side under Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi. The talks touched upon consolidating relations between the two countries' armed forces.

Following the meeting, the Romanian defense minister visited the unknown soldier memorial and the tomb of late President as-Sadat where he laid wreaths of flowers. The guest also visited a number of military factories.

Abu Ghazalah will give a dinner banquet tonight in honor of the Romanian official and his accompanying delegation.

Prosecutor on Case Against Extremist Religious Party

NC021734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — The state security prosecution has completed questioning 32 members of the extreme religious Islamic Liberation Party, Counsellor Raja' al-'Arabi, attorney general of the Supreme State Security Prosecution, said today.

At a press conference he held at noon today, Al-'Arabi said that the investigation into this case began on 16 July after the prosecution had received a memorandum from the state security investigation department that secert investigations showed that some members of a hostile secret organization called the Islamic Liberation Party are carrying out activity with a view to changing the regime.

Al-'Arabi said that the Islamic Liberation Party exists in a number of states throughout the world. It attacks all the existing regimes in the Islamic states and in the world for being athiest and seeks to change these regimes and to establish an Islamic system that would begin in one state and then send out armed [word indistinct] to various countries. Al-'Arabi affirmed that the ideology of this party organization in Egypt is aimed at overthrowing the regime, seizing power and declaring the establishment of the Islamic state.

Al-'Arabi said that the ideology of the party organization also stipulates that the Islamic government will be according to the caliphate system — that is, one caliph would be proclaimed for the Muslims to head the Islamic state.

He pointed out that the party has drawn up a draft constitution of about 200 articles for the state it wants to establish. He also pointed out that the activity of this party in Egypt began during the past 2 years when a group of Egyptians, mostly students, went to Austria to work. They became acquainted with an Egyptian Salah Hasan, who has been residing in Austria for about 24 years. Raja' al-'Arabi said that Salah Hasan enlisted these people by holding study sessions to convince them about the ideology of the organization.

Al-'Arabi said that after becoming sure of their suitability to join the party, Salah Hasan asked these people that when they return to Egypt to start recruiting people and teach them the party ideology.

Al-'Arabi said that among the leading defendants in this organization are four persons who acted as the link between the organization members in Egypt and the organization leaders abroad. These are 'Ala' ad-Din az-Zinati, a student at Cairo University's Engineering College; Muhammad 'Adil Jazar, a physical education graduate; his brother Ahmad Jazar, a student at the Tanta University Literature College; and Muhammad Amrullah, a teacher at the Aswan University Science College.

He added that several books were seized from these defendants containing the ideology of the organization, including the system of government in Islam, the economic system, and the Islamic identity, as well as a number of pamphlets.

Al-'Arabi then reviewed the history of the Islamic Liberation Party. He said that it was established in the West Bank of Jordan in 1948 by Shaykh Taqiy ad-Din an-Nabahani. Its activity was permitted then, but later it was banned. He pointed out that this party began appearing in Egypt in 1955. In 1974, 100 members of this party were imprisoned for a limited period.

He said that the prosecution is continuing its investigation of this case, and the defgendants are still being detained pending completion of the investigation.

'Ismat as-Sadat, Sons Released From Detention

NC030629 Cairo MENA in English 2115 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug 2 (MENA) — Ismat as-Sadat, late president Anwar as-Sadat's brother, was released this evening along with his sons Jalal, Tal'at and Muhammad Anwar in implementation of a ruling made yesterday by the Higher Court of Ethics on ending their detention in custody.

'Ismat was informed of the court order at 10 p.m. tonight at the specialized Cairo Hospital where he was receiving treatment.

He will leave the hospital tomorrow for his house in suburban Heliopolis.

Communique on 1-2 Aug Military Operations
JN021648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,173 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 August 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces are continuing to deal blows to the spiteful Iranian enemy forces, inflicting further losses and defeats and making the clique of rancor and charlatanism ruling Iran taste the bitterness of failure and disappointment. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our heroic units continued to deal crushing blows to enemy units opposite our positions east of Zurbatiyah, inflicting further losses in lives and equipment, in addition to the losses reported in the military spokesman's statement yesterday following the desperate and abortive attempt carried out against our units in the same area at dawn yesterday. The enemy losses in that attempt amounted to over 1,200 killed, a large number wounded, others captured; a number of tanks, armored personnel carriers, vehicles, and various other military equipment destroyed; and 700 rifles, 4 excavators, various types of vehicles, and quantities of military equipment captured intact.

2. One of our valiant forward units last night carried out a daring, heroic operation against enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our forward positions east of Basra. Our brave forces attacked the enemy in its positions and engaged the enemy in a fierce battle during which all types of weapons were used. In this successful attack, our valiant units managed to destroy the enemy force except for those who fled the battlefield or fell in the captivity of our valiant soldiers. Those captured were evacuated to the rear. Our forces also seized some serviceable weapons and hardware.

3. Our capable fighter planes all day long today continued their strong attacks against the enemy positions, units, supply lines, and reinforcements in the areas opposite our forward positions east of Zurbatiyah deep inside the enemy territory in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting massive losses on the enemy's armor, vehicles, and troop concentrations. Tongues of fire and columns of smoke were seen rising from the enemy's hit and destroyed vehicles and equipment. Our fighter planes today carried out 111 combat missions. All our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Today our daring helicopters attacked enemy concentrations, armor, and vehicles in the area east of Zurbatiyah, scoring accurate and successful hits and inflicting large human and material losses on the enemy forces. Our helicopters today carried out 34 combat missions. All of them returned safely to base, praise be to God.

5. Fresh groups of Iranians, fleeing the tyranny of the suspect Khomeyniite regime, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear. The enemy also sustained three killed and two infantry positions destroyed in another part of the same sector.

6. Two were killed and one observation post destroyed and its occupants killed in the Maysan sector.

7. The criminal Khomeyniite regime continued its intermittent artillery shelling of Basra, Mandali, Panjwin, and Qurahtu yesterday evening and today, wounding seven civilians in Basra, wounding one civilian and causing damage and fire to one orchard and some houses in Mandali, and demolishing one house in Panjwin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 August 1983

Commander on 'Epic' Battle
JN021900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Basra, 2 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has said that one of the formations of the Al-Miqdad forces in the III Army Corps last night stormed one of the Iranian forces' positions in the area east of Basra, took control of it, destroyed the force stationed in it, and captured some of its elements while the rest took to their heels. The Iraqi commander affirmed to an INA correspondent in Basra that his forces had scored a splendid epic that will be added to the victories scored in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield against the forces of the illiterate Iranian regime.

He added that the Iranian enemy was planning to use this area as a springboard from which it could cofront the brave Iraqi units which were closely watching its movements and concentrations. He indicated that his forces, using all sorts of weapons in their attack, managed to completely destroy the Iranian enemy force and seize a number of serviceable weapons and hardware of various types.

Infantry Corporal Ibrahim Kana'i from the 1st Brigade of the Iranian 77th Division, who was one of the Rianian troops captured in the operation nicknamed "Victory," told the INA correspondent in Basra that in their lightning attack the Iraqi forces did not leave him or his group any choice. After being evaucated to the rear, he did not know the fate of those who were with him.

The Iranian POW revealed the state of despair and bitterness the Iranian soldiers are experiencing due to the continuation of war, stressing that they are passing through difficult crises that they cannot talk about in front of their commanders.

850 Killed 2 Aug
JN030752 baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) — The Iranian forces of aggression sustained 850 killed and 10 tanks and 20 vehicles destroyed, 10 carrying personnel, during the strong blows dealt to them by the Iraqi forces yesterday east of Zurbatiyah in the II Army Corps sector of the battlefield. This came in a statement by a II Army Corps field commander to INA today.

The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command stated in its Communique No 1,173 yesterday evening that, following its desperate attempt at dawn the day before yesterday against our units in the same area, the Iranian enemy sustained heavy losses in life and equipment, which amounted to over 1,200 killed, a large number of wounded, and many captured. Our forces also destroyed a number of enemy tanks, personnel carriers, vehicles, and military hardware of various types, and captured 700 rifles, 4 excavators, various types of vehicles, and quantities of serviceable military hardware.

Iran Warned Against Shelling Cities

JN021926 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Commenting on the aggressor Iranian regime's shelling of Iraqi cities, the Iraqi culture and information minister made the following statement to INA:

At a time when Iraq and its Army have abstained from shelling Iranian cities, the spiteful and vile enemy has continued its shelling of Iraqi cities. The pillars of the illiterate regime in Iran interpreted Iraq's abstention from shelling the Iranian cities as hesitation and weakness. At a time when we hold the Iranian regime responsible for shelling Iraqi cities, we declare that we will very strongly reply to their shelling and will erase whole towns from the face of the earth if this regime persists in its shelling of civilian targets. Let this be heard by the ignorant ones in Qom and Tehran who want to learn a lesson and use logic if they still have some feeling of responsibility toward their peoples.

Let them stop shelling the Iraqi cities, which are daily exposed to their artillery fire. The Iranian regime is well aware of Iraq's ability to strike at any target it chooses and whenever it wishes. He who warns is excused.

Spokesman Denies Soviet Involvement in Attack

PM021938 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 2 Aug 83 p 1

[*Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* correspondent report: "Iraqi Clarification"]

[Text] The press spokesman at Iraqi Embassy in London has stated the following:

"In a recent statement to the press, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim referred to the participation of an international force in the recent abortive attack on the northern sector. Some journalists have interpreted this to mean the Soviet Union, which is a wrong interpretation. The Soviet Union is not the party concerned in the reference to this force. The Soviet Union is a friendly country with Iraq and has strong and developed relations with it. Last week, on the anniversary of the July revolution, these relations were strengthened by the Iraqi-Soviet friendship week in Mscow. Therefore, what was said in the journalists' interpretations and analysis is absolutely not true."

Ramadan Returns From Kuwait, Makes Statement

JN021420 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad this afternoon from a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. During these visits, Ramadan conveyed oral messages from President Saddam Husayn to Saudi Monarch His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah related to the good relations between Iraq and the two fraternal countries and to the hard circumstances which the Arab nation is witnessing.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan said that both meetings were dominated by a fraternal and amicable spirit and a real and serious desire for joint and effective action, whether bilateral or collective, to strengthen the Arab position for the benefit of the Arab nation so it will be able to face the savage conspiracies which it is encountering from various sides that are trying to undermine its history, life, and future.

Ramadan added that the Iraqi-Iranian war was among the topics discussed during his meetings with the Saudi and Kuwaiti leaders. Ramadan asserted that they agreed on the necessity of strengthening Arab solidarity to face the challenges which the Arab nation is encountering and the importance of continuous consultation and coordination among Arab officials on all levels. Ramadan said this will bring views closer and help to reach mutual understanding to stand against all attempts to harm the Arab nation.

Ramadan expressed satisfaction with the results of his visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and said that these two visits were successful and useful not only for the Arab people in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, but also for all the masses of the Arab nation. Ramadan also said that he has messages for President Saddam Husaynm from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on bilateral relations and best wishes for victorious Iraq's continued glory and progress.

Briefs

Lebanese Ambassador Presents Credentials — President Saddam Husayn yesterday morning received the credentials of Zuhayr Hamdan, new Lebanese ambassador to Iraq. [Excerpt] [Baghdad *Ath-Thawrah* in Arabic 1 Aug 83 p 1 JN]

'Adnan Abu 'Awdah Receives SFRY Official
JN021242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah received in his office today the SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. The minister informed the SFRY official of Jordan's viewpoints on the current incidents in the region, particularly in the occupied territories and Lebanon, and their effects on efforts to achieve a just and balanced peace in the Middle East.

Abu 'Awdah also made a comprehensive analysis of these incidents and their motives on the domestic and regional levels. They also discussed the efforts exerted by the eight-member committee of the Nonaligned Movement to regain the Palestinian rights within the framework of a just solution to the Middle East issue.

Al-Jumayyil Meets With McFarlane in Bikfayya

NC021304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today reviewed with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane the question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the means that must be adopted in this respect.

Al-Jumayyil received this morning in the summer presidential palace in Bikfayya the U.S. envoy who was accompanied by Ambassador Richard Fairbanks, U.S. Ambassador to Beirut Robert Dillon, and McFarlane's aides. The talks were held in the presence of Presidential Adviser for National Security Dr Wadi' Haddad. Before that President al-Jumayyil met with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Dr Haddad.

The new U.S. presidential envoy's mission and the results of the presidential delegation's visit to Washington were discussed today at the Chamber of Deputies which met this morning in the presence of 57 deputies. The session was chaired by Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and the government was represented by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers.

The first speaker was the foreign minister who spoke about the visit of President al-Jumayyil, the prime minister, and the presidential delegation to the United States. He said that it was the most important tour by Lebanon since its existence. It was necessary and important that President al-Jumayyil talk directly with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and other officials. He added that these meetings were very important to put Lebanon on the U.S. foreign policy map and at the top of priorities in U.S. foreign policy. We can say that the visit has achieved its goals.

Here is our correspondent in the Republican Palace to speak about President al-Jumayyil's meeting with the U.S. presidential envoy.

[Begin recording] The meeting between President al-Jumayyil and U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane ended at 1245 today. At the meeting, which began at 1115, President al-Jumayyil reviewed with the U.S. presidential envoy several advanced ideas which McFarlane crystallized during his talks with Lebanese officials over the last 2 days and which called for consultations between McFarlane and the president. The president held a separate meeting with McFarlane lasting about 50 minutes while the presidential envoy for national security affairs Dr Wadi' Haddad was meeting with the U.S. presidential envoy's aides, Ambassadors Fairbanks, Dillon, and Mr Fisher and Christopher Ross. Later they all joined the meeting between Al-Jumayyil and McFarlane.

Mr McFarlane reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to implement its pledges toward Lebanon, particularly in respect of achieving complete withdrawals from Lebanon. He noted that his efforts will be centered on helping Lebanon to restore its full sovereignty over all its territory. This means restoring Lebanon's internationally recognized borders — the prosperous, stable, active, and independent Lebanon. McFarlane declared a strong belief in a united, independent, and sovereign Lebanon. McFarlane also praised the Lebanese people's steadfastness and President al-Jumayyil's wisdom and courage, which in his view, is a basic factor enabling Lebanon to regain certain landmarks of reconstruction and development in a short time.

McFarlane told the president that his headquarters will be Lebanon and that his activities, contacts, and movements will start from Beirut. He said he will return to Beirut from his tours to resume his work, and that he will work with Lebanese officials as one working team. McFarlane is expected to leave Beirut this afternoon for an Arab capital which is not specified so far. [end recording]

'Official Sources' on Talks

NC022045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Official Lebanese sources have emphasized that Lebanon informed U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane of its rejection of a partial withdrawal and that the discussions with the U.S. working team did not deal with the subject of partial withdrawals at all, but with complete Israeli, Palestinian, and Syrian withdrawals. The sources added that the Lebanese-U.S. talks and the present moves focus on resolving the Israeli stand on the Syrian withdrawal and also on resolving the Syrian stand on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Al-Jumayyil Delivers Speech on Army Day 1 August

NC011735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1516 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Speech by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil at graduation ceremony of national servicemen on Army Day, delivered in main square outside the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi — live]

[Text] Military men: The holiday is yours and the homeland's. You are the homeland's promised holiday — the holiday of its dignity, freedom, and purity of its land. If someone asks in what manner the holiday is taking place when occupations exist on the land and, conflicts are taking place in some areas involving some sides from here and there, the answer perhaps is that in all its battles with events throughout its history lebanon has emerged victorious. [applause] Could there be salvation and victory without a strong and dignified army that can liberate the land and unite the will of the people?

This is a good occasion for all the Lebanese to take a pause for contemplation and introspection. We have not yet forgotten how the war was able to open its doors wide to Lebanon when the capability of the Army and the authority of the state were paralyzed, and how the people were divided and the land was fragmented when the Army was exposed to division. Therefore, there is no way to restore the unity of the land and to cement the unity of the people except through the strengthening and development of the Army. There is no way to open the doors of peace and stability and to manifest the meanings of unification and salavation except through the Army.

We know that the military establishment was innocent of the sin

of the difficult test which frustrated its role and tied its hands [preventing it] from carrying out its national duty. In fact, the sin is one of political establishment and the absence of the political resolution. [applause] At that time we were aware of the bitterness of the ordeal which was gripping the military men — gripping you — over being deprived of the honor of defending Lebanon and of dying to save it.

However, today I say to you that we have resolved to give the Army freedom to assume its full responsibilities. [applause] I say to you that we have resolved to give the Army freedom to assume its full responsibilities irrespective of the obstacles and difficulties. Every weapon in its hands will be for defending the homeland. The Army shall be the shield of the homeland and the support of the people — all the people, with all their factions, communities, and areas. [applause]

What strengthens our confidence and great hope is the big strides made by the Army and the progress it made within a few months, and the qualitative and quantitive development on the level of equipment, numbers, training, organization, and morale, which is the sharpest weapon. [applause]

In embodiment of the unity of blood and destiny, and in consecration of national unity, the decision to implement the service of the flag was made. As a result, we now have before us thousands of recruits who came from every village and house to join the Army ranks and to embody the people's hopes and dissipate their pains. In a few more months, the Army will have risen to the level of its aspirations and aims and will be prepared to assume the task of saving the land in the south, in the north, in the Al-Biqa', and in the mountain. [applause] The liberation battle will be written on their foreheads and on their arms.

It is my conviction that all the Lebanese people are now definitely convinced that there will be no security, safety, or protection for them and no protection for their rights except by supporting the military establishment and strengthening its forces. If this establishment is subjected to any setbacks or to a new trial, all the factions, areas, and communities and all the parties and groups, although these bets will not win anything because the Army, which has absolute faith in Lebanon, will not be stung twice by the experiment. [sentence as heard] [applause]

Perhaps those who adhere to superficial formalities and certain interpretations do not take into account what is being contrived by the intruders and mercenaries who infiltrate the ranks to carry out sabotage, to undermine stability, and to turn one group against another, one faction against another, one community against another, and one city against another within their task of involving and drawing them into clashes and intrigues. Those persons cannot be made to believe that if the Army fails to control the suspect practices, the disaster will be exacerbated and the specter of war will (?reappear). There are those who have not been aware that the government's various forces have thus far frustrated more than one serious scheme which was aimed at the opposition factions themselves and involved, among others,those who disparage the Army while the Army is exposing itself to danger for their sake and is sustaining one martyr after another in the performance of its duty. It does not matter to them if the Army is true to the saying: I have enlisted myself to defend what is right and to endure every hardship, even if it comes from those whom I am defending. [applause]

Military men and recruits, although the end of the stifling crisis is looming, its chapters have not ended. If the Army is not capable of assuming its responsibilities and confronting possibilities, Lebanon will still need to seek the help of friendly armies, otherwise the foreign armies will impose their fait accompli on it. [applause] For this reason, while we categorically reject any negotiations for any partial withdrawal unless it is within the framework of a total withdrawal, we are determined to cling to every inch of the land from which a foreign soldier withdraws and we will not leave it for another foreign soldier. It is the sacred right of the Lebanese citizen to occupy it under the protection of the national authority, legally, and not to occupy it as the foreigners do. [applause]

Security cannot be achieved by mutual consent where the Army sets its foot. When the Army is carrying out its security duties, it cannot but act in accordance with its conscience and in keeping with its national role. As far as the Army is concerned, all are kinfolk, dear ones, and equals except those who sell themselves to the enemy to stab the homeland in the back and the citizens in the loins. [applause]

We have decided to continue with the salvation process and to mobilize our utmost efforts for this objective. All the other aims, demands, and aspirations are insiginificant in comparison to this objective. Otherwise, how can Lebanon restore itself and its life and its people be united if the people are scattered and encircled within districts that are under occupation?

In facing this great historical responsibility, we find no room for courtesy and bargaining nor do we heed futile arguments and fabricated complications, but we will continue until we fulfill the promise. The liberation of the land presupposes the liberation of the souls from any duality or domination because a people who are facing outcomes affecting their destiny cannot be captives of contradictions or foreign allegiances and submit to hegemony and injustice.

Therefore, I feel with my brother citizens in the Al-Biqa', the south, the north, and some areas in the mountain. I realize their anxiety and embarrassment because they are compelled to adapt themselves to the abnormal situation. However, the unity of the national stand, which is manifested by the people and the Army, will surely reinforce their impregnability and bolster their ability to confront the challenge while waiting for your entry and the raising of the flag. [applause]

Contrary to appearances and some phenomena, the people of these areas perhaps yearn more for liberation and salvation because they are enduring domination and suffering the bitterness of pressures. They are more in need of the vanguards of the government — your vanguards. I can only see you rising to the level of the aspirations and hopes that depend on your shoulders and rifles.

Military men, thanks to the unity of your ranks and your firm resolve and faith, I can see Lebanon rising from among the smoke, burnished by the fire and becoming more impregnable

and more solid. I can see it a homeland that has deep-rooted fundaments, a pioneer in its special characteristics and freedom, and built on deep-rooted foundations and an unyielding national will. I see the signs of salvation gleaming on your swords and foreheads. In your being above all the factions, communities, and parties, you constitute the party of the homeland, the party of the compatriots — the one part of one Lebanon. May you and Lebanon live long. [applause]

Chamber of Deputies Holds General Debate Session

NC021326 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies today held a general debate session. At the session's outset, Foreign Minister Elie Salim explained that the Lebanese moves abroad made it possible to place the Lebanese question among the priorities of the U.S. Administration. Minister Salim affirmed that McFarlane carries new ideas which he will discuss with [Syrian] President Hafiz al-Asad. He further stressed that contacts are underway with the parties concerned to ensure the success of the U.S. mission in the area.

Foreign Minister Salim emphasized that the Lebanese question is complicated and that its settlement will not be easy.

Deputy Edward Rizq then spoke. He criticized the stand of Syria without naming it. He called for supporting the regime in the salvation march it is leading.

[Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam called for supporting the legitimacy in deeds and not in words only. Deputy Sulayman al-'Ali called for a formula similar to the 1943 formula. Deputy Albert Mukhaybir called for the clarification of the promises which Lebanon obtained from Washington. Deputy Fu'ad Lahhud stressed the importance of the situation in the mountain area.

The session was recessed until 1700 tonight.

Salim Addresses Deputies

NC021410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Speech delivered by Foreign Minister Elie Salim at Chamber of Deputies session on 2 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, honorable deputies: I do not have a written statement to present to you today. You wanted to hear about the government's stand on external conditions. Naturally, you are interested in hearing about the visit of his excellency to the United States and about the results of this visit, and to ask relevant questions.

The visit of his excellency the president, who was accompanied by the prime minister and a high-level delegation, was the most important tour to the United States since Lebanon's establishment. This tour was necessary because the United States has many concerns other than Lebanon and the Middle East question. Therefore, it was very important that his excellency the president should have direct talks with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, and with the assistants to the secretary of state and the committee chairmen in the Congress, Senate, and the House. These meetings were very important to put Lebanon on the map of U.S. foreign policy and on the top priorities of U.S. foreign policy.

We can say that the visit has achieved the following goals.

1. We are sure that the U.S. commitment — the commitment of President Reagan himself — to solve all aspects of the Lebanese question is a correct, realistic, and serious commitment. I believe that by supporting the Lebanese issue, President Reagan has put his credibility to the touchstone.

2. President Reagan's commitment is manifested by the dispatch of his special aide Robert McFarlane, who is very close to President Reagan. As you know, President Reagan will very likely allow himself to bebe nominated in the next U.S. presidential election campaign. The mere fact that he has chosen Mr McFarlane from the White House to take care of the Lebanese issue indicates the interest the President (?gives to the Lebanese issue). We can say that the interest in the Lebanese issue has moved to a large extent from the State Department to the White House. This does not mean that the State Department is not concerned with the issue. I want to stress that by assigning McFarlane, the White House has given new support to the State Department.

What we are interested in now is the foreign policy and what McFarlane will do. McFarlane has come after the visit by [Israeli Defense and Foreign Ministers] Arens and Shamir to the United States. [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin, as you know, apologized for not visiting the United States. Therefore, the United States summoned [istad'at] Arens and Shamir to visit Washington to discuss with them their policy on Lebanon. Arens and Shamir submitted mnay ideas about the Israeli withdrawals from Lebanon. McFarlane is now discussing with us the Israeli proposed withdrawals from Lebanon. McFarlane has many ideas which he will discuss with [Syrian] President Hafiz Al-Asad. Many contacts are underway with all parties concerned to ensure the success of McFarlane's mission. We are confident that McFarlane will be welcomed in all the capitals concerned, and that the dialogue will be serious and political taking into consideration the various interests. It will not be an ideological dialogue or a dialogue for the sake of talk only. It will be dialogue to reach goals guaranteeing the interests of the parties concerned.

We have been eager that the Lebanese move should be comprehensive and that all options remain open to Lebanon. We are now proceeding with the U.S. option but we always keep an eye on all the other options. His excellency the president and the prime minister have visited France. There are constant contacts with all the states concerned, including the Soviet Union and the Arab parties concerned. Some contacts have been declared and others have not been declared. Their object is to activate the complicated and difficult Lebanese situation. There is no magic wand and there are no easily available solutions now. The Lebanese question, as you know, is a very complicated one involving the American and Soviet sides and all sides in the Arab and Middle East region. Therefore, solving the Lebanese question a knot at

a time requires much determination and wisdom as well as much insistence on constant motion to activate the Lebanese issue along the right path.

We are now discussing the total withdrawals from Lebanon. For many reasons, many of which have no connection with the Lebanese policy, we have been discussing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement for 2 months. The problem is not the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The problem is the evicting of the non-Lebanese armies from Lebanon. The problem is Lebanon's policy and this is the problem. The problem is not the agreement. Anyone who has a solution for evicting Israel without the agreement, let him speak and let him discuss this solution with us. However, we must never forget that the issue is one of evicting the armies because their continued presence will lead to the dissolution of Lebanon, its [word indistinct] and its torture, as though Lebanon has not yet been tormented enough.

In the negotiations with McFarlane, we want to focus on the total withdrawals. If the Israeli withdrawals help the realization of the total withdrawals, we will then be prepared to discuss the Israeli withdrawals provided that they are in accordance with an integrated timetable for the withdrawal of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanon. We will not discuss a partial withdrawal or a forces disengagement with McFarlane or anybody else. This issue does not concern us. It might concern others but it does not concern Lebanon. What concerns Lebanon is the withdrawal of all the foreign forces. This issue is now more persistent than before.

I can say that there are practical ideas, proposals and issues which can be positively and effectively discussed with all sides concerned with the Lebanese crisis. I hope that August will be a month of intensive diplomatic activity to open, at least, doors which have been shut so far for reasons which I believe to be other than the declared reasons.

I repeat and reiterate that Lebanon is concerned with the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese armies. We continue to have confidence in the U.S. initiative. We are now seriously working with McFarlane so tht he may discuss with all parties concerned serious matters which we hope will produce results. If his discussions will not produce results, God forbid, then we will discuss with you other issues and options. We might discuss other options with the Americans. However, we will not sit down and wait for relief to come from abroad.

Al-As'ad Addresses Session

NC021959 Beirut Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Speech delivered by Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at Chamber of Deputies evening session on 2 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this session, I would like to thank everyone from the government and among my deputy colleagues who participated in the discussion for their objective statements, which were made in an atmosphere of democracy and national unity. If the government has answers to the questions posed, then I welcome giving the floor to the government. If the government wants to speak merely to review the situation, then I say that the Chamber's presidency does not refain from giving the floor but that it prefers that we should be content with this amount of the discussion.

The questions asked by the deputies are: What are the guarantees given in the light of the U.S. Government stand blessing the partial withdrawal or the redployment? Are there guarantees? Would it be possible to disclose these guarantees if given? If there are no guarantees, what is the attitude toward the United States if its stance is one of approval and silence on the Israeli plan, which the [Israeli] Government is contemplating — the partial withdrawal? If there are no guarantees, then what is the method which we can follow in dealing with the United States and others? I believe the government must say this or say nothing. Take the floor, Mr Prime Minister.

Al-Wazzan Speech to Deputies

NC022110 Beirut Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1903 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Speech delivered by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at the Chamber of Deputies evening session on 2 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, honorable deputies: The greatest thing that will go in the annals of Lebanon's history is this continuous meeting between the people's representatives and the government under all the circumstances of these painful and tragic events. It is perhaps the plan of the regime and the government itself to keep in constant touch, under all these circumstances, with this honorable Chamber — its leadership, blocs, and everyone they represent abroad — out of their faith that they are not handling a political issue but a fateful national issue.

It did not occur to us that the U.S. envoy will come so quickly and unexpectedly to acquaint all with ideas which have not yet matured. It would have been useful, for example, if this session were held a week later, when we would have been able to analyze what has been proposed to us yesterday, for example, and this morning. We are still studying and exploring the dimensions of what has been proposed to us to know its effects on the other parties concerned. Therefore, it was the foreign minister's duty not to elaborate on matters that have not yet matured. We have no right to disclose them at this moment when we are meeting with you because they are still in the stage of exchanged ideas. It is not permissible to disclose them and discuss them before they become facts or stands that we will either adopt or reject and before they are discussed with all concerned, not in Lebanon alone but everywhere.

It is enough that we enjoy your noble confidence. It is enough that in the critical times and tragic and painful days, we and you feel a sense of responsibility and loyalty to this homeland. We will do nothing before we consult together. We will not adopt a stand before we hold consultations, exchange views together, and convince each other. What else when the issue is one of the destiny of the homeland?

I have heard talk agair about the agreement, as if we had not

discussed this agreement. Anyhow, I thank [former] President Sham'un who said: The agreement has not yet been signed. Yes, the agreement has not yet been signed because we do not want a gratuitous agreement that will not produce a complete withdrawal nor liberate every inch of Lebanon.

We did not agree to exchange the instruments of ratification. Why? It is because we do not want to achieve any gains for the Israelis before we gain Lebanon and liberate it. This is the goal of the agreement. We have all the options about which many spoke. However, these options are not innovations to be invented or miracles to be made. All these options have been taken into consideration. Some of them depend on stands. I support the popular liberation if there are a united people who unite their rifle, but it should not be pointed by a Lebanese at the heart of another Lebanese. This is one of the liberation conditions. If the current option falls from our hands and we contemplate the popular liberation option, then we must provide for it all the conditions of success.

Despite the fact that we have Resolutions 508 and 509 and Resolution 520, which demands that all leave Lebanon, we did not go to the United Nations. Why don't they leave? If a mere UN resolution is enough, then why doesn't the United Nations help its implementation? Where is Russia, the United States, France, and the Security Council? Why doesn't the Security Council meet and act?

We have had our experience. We witnessed the UN emergency forces experiment in the south and saw how the international game is played. We have also seen how the game of struggles is played among the major powers. We do not want to enter into a new conflict over our land. We have had enough conflicts. We want now to liberate our land the way we have accepted. We know the price but we cannot possibly take one step or 1 inch along this way if it does not lead to full liberation.

We speak about the partial withdrawal. Have we adopted a stand other than the rejection of the partial withdrawal? We do not want this partial withdrawal and I cannot possibly approve it. We went to the United States to convince the officials there [words indistinct] after we sensed the reaction of the friends and others who ask: How can you reject the withdrawal? There are those who propose a withdrawal to you. How do you reject it? They do not know all our conditions. They do not know the details of our conditions and the depth of our structure. They do not know the meaning of a withdrawal from one place and not from the other. We want to achieve all this and convince those who must be convinced that the partial withdrawal is tantamount to the consolidation of Lebanon's partition. We felt that they have been convinced by this argument, which is your argument, our argument, and the argument of all the Lebanese people. Therefore, I can say we have achieved something positive, although I do not want to say a victory. What victory is it when we are all defeated and the Arabs [words indistinct] on our soil? What sort of victory is it? We came back with something positive. The United States was not convinced before that the partial withdrawal harms Lebanon and its unity. The Americans say they support Lebanon's unity. What is new in all this is that we had hardly left the United States before Israeli officials were summoned there. We heard statements that were made there and we were informed about statements made. It is the first time that we hear about a geographical withdrawal plan, which is not, however, connected to a timetable. The geographical plan indicates an intention of a total withdrawal. However, it does not reassure us as to when this withdrawal will be effected. We are impatient and we want a quick end to the occupation lurking here. This is the progress that was disclosed. We want to explore its secrets and hidden facts. Has there been a discussion of a timetable and is this discussion connected with others who must be contacted? This is a link that is not yet complete according to our full information or according to the contacts that the U.S. team intends to continue.

I tell you, particularly those who raised again the question of the agreement, that we are not lovers of agreements. There would have been no agreement if we were not in need of liberating our land. Everything you hear and read today about a partial withdrawal falls outside the framework of the agreement. It is being discussed outside the agreement's framework. The agreement is not the basis on which we discuss a withdrawal from here or there because this agreement has not yet been implemented.

VOL Reports on Southern Uprising, Barracks Issue

NC021344 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] While the Israelis are continuing to work on the new road that links their main concentrations in the area of the tapline installations and the heights adjacent to Al-'Awwali River and their positions in Sfaray and Bisri, the popular uprising in southern Lebanon has occupied the main attention.

Meanwhile, the negotiations are continuing in the Lebanese forces' Kafr Falus barracks between Israeli officers and representatives of the Lebanese Forces regarding the developments and the consequences of the Israeli request to the Lebanese Forces to vacate the barracks.

A Lebanese Forces' spokesman has denied that these forces have evacuated the Kafr Falus barracks. All that has happened is that the Israelis entered the barracks where the negotiations are now taking place.

A Lebanese forces' military spokesman also denied a report broadcast by the official radio and said that no exchange of fire has taken place between the Lebanese and Israeli forces. The spokesman pointed out that the Lebanese forces are not contemplating any acts of violence against the Israeli army.

Our correspondent reports that about 5,000 people have gathered in front of the barracks, while about 200 vehicles proceeded from the Az-Zahrani and Jazzin districts to the site to express their denunciation and opposition to the Israeli measure and the suppression of demonstrations in the area, which wounded a number of citizens and led to the postponement of the official student examinations. The correspondent also says that the residents surrounded the UN emergency forces, while Israeli units spread along the coastal road which in turn was closed; the road was later reopened.

VOL on Tripoli, Ash-Shuf

NC021357 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon from the north, the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon has established a military base in the Al-Qubbah locality in Tripoli, near the Lebanese Army barracks, and brought in more than 1,000 men equipped with rockets, artillery, and heavy machineguns.

Meanwhile, the Syrian forces have reinforced their roadblocks at the entrance to the tunnel in Shikka, at the road junctions in (Al-Jaja) and (Dayr an-Natur), at the entrance to (Al-Balaband), and at the (Daddah) road junction.

The number of troops is estimated at 300, equipped with automatic weapons.

In the Ash-Shuf area, our correspondent has reported that Dardurit came under intensive sniper fire at noon today from the positions of Socialist gunmen in B'aqlin and Kafr Him.

Israeli Reinforcements Sent to Sidon Area

NC021424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Israelis intensified the transportation of their forces from the south to the city of Sidon at noon today. Vehicles, tanks, and armored cars carrying Israeli soldiers were seen entering the main streets in the city of Sidon and proceeding toward Nahr al-Awwali, the northern approach to Sidon.

It is believed that these Israeli reinforcements were sent to deploy in the centers which the Israeli forces set up in the area in the past few days.

Syrians Fire at Israeli Position in 'Ammiq

NC021606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Five Syrians shells fell on an Israeli position in the area of Qal'at al-Madiq in 'Ammiq this afternoon causing material damage.

In the mountain area, tension mounted on the B'aqlin-Kafr Him-Dayr Durit axis. Machinegun fire was exchanged, but no casualties have been reported.

Information on Turkish Criticism Requested

NC021429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Foreign and Expatriates Ministry today asked Lebanon's Ambassador to Turkey Mustafa az-Zayn to supply it with detailed information about the criticism which the Turkish foreign minister made against the Lebanese Government at his press conference yesterday.

Syrian Social Nationalist Party on Redeployment

JN021554 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, 2 Aug (SANA) — The Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] has asserted that the establishment of the National Salvation Front, which rejects the Israeli occupation, the ill-omened Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the internal hegemony, is clear and open proof that the occupation has a limit at which it will stand.

In a statement published here today, the SSNP expressed its strong anxiety over and denunciation of the steps which the Israeli occupation army began to implement to entrench its occupation of southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa'. The statement refers to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's remarks that partial withdrawal is a breach of the agreement, and says that this position must have only one interpretation by the Lebanese Government: announcing the cancellation of the ill-omened agreement when the partial withdrawal begins, or canceling the agreement immediately.

The statement condemns U.S. policy which supports the Israeli enemy and the U.S. statements which are aimed at misleading the Lebanese people about the reality of the Israeli step. The statement says: The Israeli invasion forces' measures against army barracks and the city of Sidon, which was declared an Israeli military zone, are all proofs and evidences of actual commencement of fragmenting occupied southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa'.

The statement adds: Washington now realizes its miscalculations in Lebanon and its wrong belief that the Israeli invasion is capable of acheiving the military balances it seeks. As a result of this situation and of its awareness that the majority of the Lebanese people are against the Lebanese Government trend, Washington is now again calling for establishing Lebanese national accord.

Amal Movement Leader Birri on Israeli Accord

PM011051 Paris Le Matin in French 26 Jul 83 p 8

[Interview with Nabih Birri, leader of Amal, the Lebanese Shi'ite movement, by Marc Kravetz; date and place not given]

[Text] *Le Matin*: After President Amin al-Jumayyil's election, which you personally supported, you several times proclaimed your faith in national reunification around the head of state and your desire to cooperate in the restoration of legality over the whole of Lebanese territory. You are now showing intransigent opposition. Last week militia from the Amal Movement fought, weapons in hand, against soldiers of the Lebanese Army, and you went to Damascus in person to meet with the Syrian leaders and sign an agreement with Walid Junblatt against Amin al-Jumayyil. Explain this change to me.

Nabih Birri: I have not changed at all. I am still in favor of the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over the whole national territory, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from our country, and national unity with respect for the rights of all communities.

Who was the first Muslim to hold out his hand to Amin al-Jumayyil? Who made it possible for the Lebanese Army to enter the Beirut suburbs where the Shi'ites live? It was I, as you know. And what did we obtain in return? The Shi'ites rights have never been so badly violated. Our country is now directly threatened with partition following the Israeli decision on a partial withdrawal of the occupation troops. It was that which I protested.

Le Matin: Nonetheless I presume that you have had the opportunity to express that viewpoint to the president of the republic? What did he say to you in reply?

Nabih Birri: I have met with Amin al-Jumayyil three or four times since his election. I did indeed ask him those questions and many others. What was his reply? Patience, patience, patience...We cannot be patient any longer.

Le Matin: You condemned the very principle of the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Do you now think things should be left at that or, like President al-Jumayyil, that it is necessary to seek the necessary means and support which would enable its implementation and hence the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon?

Nabih Birri: The question does not arise, or can no longer be put in that way. We criticized the very principle of the agreement, but even if we were to accept it, it must be said that it cannot be implemented since it involves third parties who have not been consulted but whose reply determines whether or not the agreement is implemented.

Le Matin: The Syrians and the Palestinians?

Nabih Birri: Yes. The Israeli and Lebanese letters sent to the United States together with the text of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and completing its clauses make the execution of an Israeli withdrawal dependent on a simultaneous Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal and also demand the release of two Israeli prisoners held by Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command and four others who are in the hands of the Palestinian Fatah. How can the agreement be implemented in these conditions?

Le Matin: So what do you advocate?

Nabih Birri: The only acceptable solution: An unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, starting with the Israelis. There ought to be no discussion on this point. To the best of my knowledge Lebanon has not waged war on Israel.

Le Matin: You are saying the same thing as President al-Jumayyil. Did he not go to Washington precisely to secure from the Americans the means of bringing about this withdrawal of all foreign forces?

Nabih Birri: I think so, but by deciding to withdraw their troops from Ash-Shuf, the Israelis have already canceled out any possible positive result from Amin al-Jumayyil's trip. We agree with him when he condemns this partial withdrawal which contains the seed of Lebanon's partition, but at the same time we note that Amin al-Jumayyil's government is declaring its readiness to send the Lebanese Army to Ash-Shuf after the Israeli withdrawal.

Le Matin: Is this not in keeping with an idea which you share, namely, to restore legality over the whole territory?

Nabih Birri: This idea only has meaning on the basis of a national agreement among all the components of Lebanese society and with the prospect of a withdrawal by all foreign forces.

Le Matin: This brings us back to the beginning: How can this withdrawal be obtained if the 17 May agreement is, as you say, impossible to implement?

Nabih Birri: Indeed it can only be obtained after negotiations with all those concerned. Syria, of course, but also the USSR since it is obviously involved in the affair. This is what the Americans must understand. Europe should also play its role, especially France.

Le Matin: Many of your Muslim or left-wing Lebanese friends accuse President al-Jumayyil of preferring the dual Syrian-Israeli occupation of the country to a reunification which would give too much influence to the Shi'ite population, half of which lives in the south and Al-Biqa'. I have even heard prominent Maronites openly accuse the head of state of working secretly for the constitution of a small Christian Lebanon including the mountains and greater Beiut. Do you share that view?

Nabih Birri: It is too soon to answer that. I know that many people think that, but I personally do not yet have proof which would enable to to draw that conclusion. On the other hand it is true that Israel wants lebanon's partition. That is the immediate danger.

Le Matin: You are showing great moderation toward President al-Jumayyil, but last week your forces went out armed into downtown Beirut. Do you have two policies and two ways of talking?

Nabih Birri: No, we did not want those incidents to take place. We subsequently made every effort to prevent them spreading. But we cannot accept that this country's Shi'ite Muslims be treated like pariahs. As you know, in 1975-1976 nearly 500,000 Shi'ites were hounded from the districts in East Beirut where they were living by the Phalangists. Those people settled down again as best they could and in the wretched conditions of which you are aware. Why? Because the Lebanese forces refuse to allow the Shi'ite Lebanese to return to their homes. That is the real problem. After the 1982 war, we reached agreement with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stipulating that all the Shi'ite refugees living in the old part of downtown Beirut or elsewhere before 1978 would remain where they are until a comprehensive solution is found. It is because that agreement has not been respected that incidents have occurred. Despite that agreement not a day has passed since then when we have not had to deal with threats of expulsion against a particular family.

Le Matin: You nonetheless still proclaim your "legalism"...

Nabih Birri: And we are proving it. What would happen if we ordered all the Shi'ite soldiers and officers to leave the Lebanese Army. There would no longer be an army. Not only have I not given that order but it was thanks to us that the Lebanese Army

was able to keep its barracks in Al-Biqa'. Yes, I am in favor of legality, yes, I think there should be only one army in this country and I will make every effort to ensure that that is the case. I do not want the Lebanese Army to be a tool in anybody's hands, including mine, but not in the Phalangists' hands either.

Le Matin: You talk about a national agreement. In your opinion, what would its principles be?

Nabir Birri: If it were up to me, we would abolish all confessionalism in Lebanon. Whether Christians, Druzes, Shi'ites, or Sunnis, the Lebanese people would be Lebanese first and foremost. The objection to this argument is Lebanon's traditional multiplicity of communities. In that case we Shi'ites demand our due. We are the country's largest community, though we do not want to be its political majority. I do not want to be president. But neither can I accept our being nothing, deliberately excluded from all responsibilities and condemned to subordinate jobs or to cleaning the streets.

Le Matin: Walid Junblatt recently announced a "national salvation front" with former President Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Karami. Will you be joining them?

Nabir Birri: I agree with them, and we are working jointly, but I do not want to leave Beirut. I have been invited several times to visit Zgharta (Sulayman Franjiyah's domain, within the Syrian zone of influence — *Le Matin* editor's note) but I refused because I did not want anyone to be able to say that my decisions could in any way be influenced by Syria.

Le Matin: Do you see any solution for Lebanon in the foreseeable future?

Nabih Birri: There is no solution other than a Lebanese national congress, which will make it possible to achieve the consensus without which nothing is possible — neither the Army's entry into the mountains nor the restoration of sovereignty, nor anything else.

Le Matin: Do you consider it possible?

Nabih Birri: I am naturally optimistic, but for the first time I am wondering whether there is now any cause to be so.

Haddad on Enlistments in Free Lebanon Army

JN030726 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, leader of free Lebanon, has said the following: First, we are pleased to announce to the sons of free Lebanon that a foreign benefactor has opened an orphanage for the orphans of free Lebanon in Marj 'Uyun. The building belongs to Dr George Barakat. The orphanage is willing to receive orphans from all Lebanese sects.

Second, in reply to statements by a Phalangist official published in Lebanese papers yesterday, we would like to affirm that volunteering for the army of free Lebanon is open to all Lebanese without exception and without any obligation. This army is the ally of the Lebanese Forces and all the Lebanese people and is protecting all Lebanese sects in free Lebanon.

The army of free Lebanon and the Phalangists have one aim: to liberate Lebanon and protect the Christians. However, the two sides differ in the way they work. The Phalangists are working to liberate Lebanon and protect the Christians by using homogenous forces belonging to a single faith. However, the army of free Lebanon command considers the liberation of Lebanon the responsibility of all sects in the Lebanese society. It also considers that the best protection for the Christians necessitates the protection of all Lebanese sects by an army comprising members of these sects. It believes that an army whose members belong to one faith will have to face another army of a different faith. This would lead to partition and civil war in which Lebanon and the Lebanese people will be the greatest losers. This is what we are trying to avoid and prevent. At the same time we do not want any one to join the army of free Lebanon unless he is completely convinced of our aims and of our methods. We wish all the Lebanese people success.

Culture Minister Scores Al-Jumayyil, 'Arafat Stands
PM021117 Damascus Tishrin in Arabic 25 Jul 83 p 8

[Article by Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar: "What Is the Next U.S. Step Following Shultz' Failure in Damascus"]

[Excerpts] He who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind. The Phalangist regime has sown thorns, so does it expect to reap flowers? Let is look at its bleeding fingers and its wallowing in the U.S. quagmire and try to learn and believe that Syria was right in its attitude toward the ill-starred agreement with Israel. This correct stand is bound to dictate its logic despite all the political and military attempts.

What Is the Next U.S. Step?

If we review events since the Israeli invasion and up to the [Lebanese] presidential election and the negotiations, we find that Syria has given the Lebanese regime every possible opportunity to pursue a sound nationalist policy or to rectify its stand after having sunk deeply in its mistakes. This attitude refutes the allegations by the Phalangists, the proponents of the agreement, and all those who tell falsehoods about Damascus'failing to stand with Beirut in its salvation efforts. Syria's attitude toward the establishment of Lebanese legitimacy was positive, its confidence in this legitimacy was unselfish, and its assistance to extend this legitimacy to all Lebanon was sincere.

What was the attitude of the Lebanese regime, which has revealed itself to be a Phalangist regime? It stabbed Syria in the back, and the dagger was the Lebanese-Israeli agreement that was prepared in darkness, under the pressure of occupation, and as a result of placing all the cards in U.S. hands, exactly as As-Sadat did despite the danger in following a course that leads to national suicide.

A Trip To Cover Up the Conspiracy

Whether the Israeli deployment is taking place in coordination with the United States and Lebanon (which is certain) or not, in fact it means three things: first, that Israel has fluted the Lebanese agreement and considered it as if it has never been or as if abrogated unilaterally; second, that it has concentrated its occupation in southern Lebanon and begun to build a fence around it because it is a long-term occupation; third, that the partitioning which we have always feared has now taken place between two parties, Israel and the Phalange Party. Israel takes the south and the Phalange, through the government under it, takes the rest of Lebanon so as to impose on it a U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist domination with bloodshed.

the present situation can be summed up as follows: The U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist era in Lebanon has actually begun and the more difficult Lebanese Arab struggle to prevent the consolidation of the consolidation of the U.S.-Israeli colonialist presence in Lebanon has also begun. The struggle has also begun to prevent Phalangist dominance and, therefore, the crushing of all the nationalist forces, dismembering Lebanon, violating its security, and, after a lapse of 8 years, taking it back to the beginnings of the 1975 civil war.

Now, after putting the redeployment plan into effect under the protection of the U.S. military umbrella, the time has come to exploit the Lebanese-Israeli agreement regarding the Israeli presence in Al-Biqa' 25 km from Damascus, according to the Israeli military hawks' preferred expression, and by threatening Syria and the Arabs beyond it. The downfall of this bastion would mean the downfall of all the Syrian Arab wall that stands in the face of Israeli invasion and U.S. strategic domination of the area behind it. If that happens, the Lebanese Government will be exploited through normalization, trade (which is most important), and cultural exchange, as well as by infiltration into the Arab countries through Lebanon, thus rendering the Lebanese Camp David more effective in penetrating the Arab ranks than the Egyptian Camp David.

Wagering on the United States

If the newspapers of the Lebanese proponents of the agreement advocate adherence to wagering on the United States, and if the Phalangist government's prime Minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, says the same thing, though in different words, about adhering to the U.S. role, then President al-Jumayyil, during his visit to Washington, summed up all this running after the United States in the significant term: the Lebanese-U.S. "partnership." We in Syria understood this before that and said that Al-Jumayyil's visit would lead to nothing regarding withdrawal. He knows well that Israel will not withdraw, for he himself legitimized its presence with his hateful agreement. The whole purpose of the visit was to find some means to force Syria to leave Lebanon.

This means is probably war because, with the passage of time, Al-Jumayyil's hostility toward Syria is becoming madder. His trip was meant to derive strength from the United States by concluding a treaty with it and therefore ensuring implementation of the agreement [with Israel].

The Phalangist Party has called for complaint to be lodged against Syria with the Security Council. The Lebanese Government so far has not responded to this request, although it did not reject it publicly because of its fear of the Phalangist Party. Such a request is not meant to be for its own sake; there is something behind it, which is to take things a step further toward a clash between the Phalangists and Syria and then, according to Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram, to direct these forces, which mainly consist of Phalangists, against Syria, probably involving the factional Lebanese Army in this war so that in the future this fighting will become a war in the name of "legitimacy," not against the invading Israeli forces but against the Syrian forces that have saved Lebanon from a civil war, preserved the integrity of its people and its soil, and paid for this with the blood of its sons, with its equipment, and with its economy.

This U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist plan is not some kind of speculation; rather, it is based on definite information. The plan to which it is said Al-Jumayyil has agreed with Shultz and Reagan is based on the Lebanese Forces' waging war against Syria in the first stage and, in the second stage, on portraying the situation as a fight between Lebanon and alien forces on Lebanese soil, trying to oust them from the country after the ouster of Israel, following

its concentration in the south, becomes irrelevant and the proposed treaty between Lebanon and the United States becomes suitable for placing Lebanon within the U.S.-Israeli strategic consensus, as Alexander Haig put it.

The Next Step

In their attempt to deceive world opinion, U.S. quarters are propagating the idea that tension is once again escalating in the Middle East, but they do not give the reason for this tension. Rather they feign suspicious incompetence and look for the "next step" in the American scenario. Will this step be the redeployment of the Israeli forces which Begin announced as he was turning his back to Washington? War against Syria? Shifting the war to northern Lebanon, or leaving matters for Israel to deal with by its own means on the instructions of its master, satisfied with an occupation of southern Lebanon that leaves Damascus within range of Israeli artillery?

All this has been taken into account. We know our strength; we know our preparations; we know that the war will prompt the Arabs to stand on our side or else there will be an Arab peoples' uprising; we know that the Soviet Union, that great and loyal friend, stands on our side even more firmly during Andropov's era, that Tel Aviv is within an even shorter range of our artillery, that Damascus will stand steadfast no less than Beirut, and that if our losses were one-tenth of Israel's [as published] we will still be the winners. But this will not be the case, as the Israeli population's concentration in an area with no depth and with no escape from our strikes will make Tel Aviv's losses greater than its arrogant generals can imagine.

We have said from the beginning that we will prevent Isreael from acquiring gains in Egypt and Lebanon and we will block to the road before Camp David I and II. Everything we said has been achieved, as confirmed both by commentators and enemies. Begin, according to Beirut's *An-Nahar*, "is not only dismayed but he has also lost." He lost "the possibility of linking Syria to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and of establishing stability not only in the mountains but also in the south."

The rearrangement of priorities in Lebanon is a broad national request. National and political accord must top the list of priorities. Lebanon is not the Phalangist Party or the "Lebanese Forces." The Lebanese nationalist forces and the Islamic public, with all their numbers and forces, are against the Phalangists' subversive actions, against the government's submission to the Phalangist Party, allowing it to open offices in Beirut, set up military posts, fire at and kill people, kidnap whomever it wants, and suppress democracy everywhere, including the mountains and Tripoli, with the encouragement and assistance of the government.

'Arafat Joins the Clique

But is it not interesting at this time in particular that Yasir 'Arafat has joined [Lebanese Foreign Minister] Elie Salim, Pierre al-Jumayyil, terrorist Begin, and criminal Sharon and his successor Arens in attacking Syria and is so tragically commiting political suicide?

Before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, I spoke to Lebanese nationalist and Palestinian personalities, all of whom spoke about the unity of struggle between Syria, the Palestinian resistance, and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, saying that it was the guarantee of victory. But the Lebanon war, during which 'Arafat was elated by his own tactics, has revealed a face which, although known to many, was a surprise to us. During the heat of the war, when Syria was fighting alongside his fighters, he turned toward Egypt's Mubarak. Was this a miscalculation, shortsightedness, a tactic, or a step on the road to getting things moving, rather than to liberation, as As-Sadat did before him?

We let the events that followed those days provide the answer, but I would like to tell him what the friends in the Arab homeland and the world have told him: "Reach an understanding with Syria first." The Syrian land is for those who want to resist, but Mr 'Arafat wanted to liquidate this resistance, whether by the changes he made in his own interest and which failed or by what he did in our country, the facts of which we can list, when necessary, against our people and our leaders and which necessitated our severing relations and considering him persona non grata. Following this he announced to his people that he would wage a propaganda campaign against Syria and establish a government-in-exile. Where? In Cairo!

He visited Saddam, negotiated with Husayn, had contacts with Mubarak, and derided the Soviet Union either by making hints, playing hard-to-get, or suddenly postponing his visit and so on, all of which goes to show that, to put it mildly, he has lost some of his balance. If he continues on this road, he is on his way to losing all his balance and becoming involved in wagering on the United States by wagering on its lackeys Mubarak, Husayn, Saddam, Qabus, and others. Also, he has resorted to the ruse of independent Palestinian decisionmaking in a matter such as the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the national cause.

Furthermore, the mere announcement by 'Arafat of his intention to establish a government-in-exile is an abandonment of the revolutionary military option and the adoption of a political option that will not in the least harm Israel, the United States, or the Phalangist Party. Rather, this will mean liquidating the revolutionary character of the PLO, which he claims he fears for, dreading the establishment of a substitute for it — fear that is highly suspect in view of the aforementioned facts.

Ambassador in Kuwait on Dispute Within Fatah

LD011244 Kuwait KUNA in English 1059 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 1 (KUNA) — Syrian Ambassador to Kuwait 'Isa Darwish told *"Al-Watan"* daily Monday that his government does not object to the leadership of 'Arafat and regards the Fatah dispute as an internal "and not between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as others claimed."

Darwish said his country is ready to establish a unified strategy with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Lebanese National Movement and all Arab forces for the struggle against the Israelis and their allies, the paper added.

The ambassador also called on for a solution through democratic negotiation and to reject the American proposals and the Zionist occupation, stressing that Syria rejects "the settlements of surrender," *Al-Watan* reported.

Damascus Says Yasir 'Arafat Losing Power

'Rash Acts' Condemned

JN021121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Palestine broadcast: "On the Path of the Revolution" corner]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation: The reconciliation committee stemming from the PLO Executive Committee to patch up the split within the Fatah movement announced yesterday that, after becoming acquainted with the situation of the fighters and the military commanders of the various resistance factions in Al-Biqa' and the north, it was revealed that the fraternal Syrian forces did not participate in the fighting among the brothers-in-arms and that the allegation on their participation in the fighting is incorrect. In another development, PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar stated that the messages which Yasir 'Arafat addressed to Arab kings and presidents and which included his accusations against Syria had not been approved or perused by the Executive Committee. He added that the content of these messages is contrary to reality because the Syrian Army is not a party to the current Fatah fratricide. Officials of all the Palestinian resistance factions are aware of this matter and are surprised at such accusations.

At the same time, various Palestinian resistance factions issued statements denying the allegations of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, who seems to have lost his ability to handle the responsibilities of his leading post as PLO Executive Committee chairman. 'Arafat also seems to be unaware of the danger of his behavior, which violates Palestinian unanimity, contradicts facts, and shuns realities. He also ignores the fact that this behavior poses a danger to the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and harms the sacrifices of our people and their revolutionaries.

A leader who pushes matters toward a split and fratricide and tries to undermine the only bastion which supports our people and their cause in the face of the ill winds of the Zionist-imperialist invasion will certainly lose the confidence of his people. Since he lost the confidence of cadres and bases of the Fatah movement, through which he basically reached his leading post, this represents decisive evidence of the extent of his deviation from the revolution.

His cables, which are fraught with lies, are merely rash acts of a man who prefers to sink the ship before leaving it. But our people and their revolutionaries know how to safeguard the Palestinian ship from sinking even if the captain is the one trying to sink it. Our people, who are rich with their militant heritage, did not produce only one captain after whom they would become sterile. Every honest and sincere struggler of this people is loyal to the rudder of the ship of our continued struggle until victory.

Fatah Dissidents Supported

JN021924 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT Aug 83

[Palestine broadcast: "On the Path of Revolution and Liberation" corner]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: Undoubtedly, the masses of our Palestinian people noticed last week that all the resistance factions have issued statements in reply to brother Yasir 'Arafat on two points. The first point is the rejection of his policy and declared intentions concerning the government-in-exile, whose headquarters would be in Husni Mubarak's Cairo, Tunis as 'Arafat wants, or some other place. The whole concept is rejected regardless of the place, but 'Arafat's selection of the location has the special meaning that Yasir 'Arafat has diverted from the Palestinian strugglers' course and will, which also represent the Palestinian people's will.

The second point is the denial of Yasir 'Arafat's slander and claims on the participation of the Syrian forces in the internecine Fatah fratricide. By this slander and these claims, 'Arafat seeks instigation against Syria and wants to justify his impotence in facing the Fatah bases and cadres who rebelled against his political course, which deviated from the Fatah movement program and the resolutions of its conferences and from the PLO's programs and the PNC resolutions.

Even the PLO Executive Committee members and the members of the reconciliation committee, formed by the PLO Executive Committee, have replied to Yasir 'Arafat and refuted his claims in order to contain the Fatah differences. Thus, it has become clear that Yasir 'Arafat is swimming far from the Palestinian boat and the Palestinian people's will. Moreover, he is working against the Palestinian people's course and will.

It is regrettable that this is so, but it is more regrettable that this contradictory situation remains as it is without being decisively settled in favor of the Palestinian people's will and their vanguard fighters, foremost being the Fatah bases and cadres.

People's Assembly Bodies Hold Two Sessions

JN021600 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 2 Aug (SANA) — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi today and yesterday held two meetings of the Assembly's bureau, permanent committees, and the leadership of the Ba'th Party branch. Az-Zu'bi reviewed current events, the challanges to the Arab nation, and Syria's firm and principled stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and its determination to pursue struggle to achieve the Arab nation's objectives on liberation and construction. The conferees also reviewed the Assembly's activities and what it approved during its previous sessions. They drew up the Assembly's working plans for the forthcoming stage.

IDF, Syrians Exchange Fire in Eastern Lebanon

TA021708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] An IDF soldier was hit this afternoon by Syrian fire in the eastern sector of Lebanon. The IDF spokesman reports that the Syrians violated the cease-fire this afternoon. Light arms fire was opened from a Syrian outpost at an IDF position east of Kafr Quq in the eastern sector, resulting — as stated — in the injury of an IDF soldier.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the IDF returned tank and artillery fire at the source of the fire, and that right now the area is reported quiet.

More on Increasing Tension

TA021936 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Tension is prevailing in Lebanon on the eve of the IDF's redeployment along the Al-'Awwali River. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama returned from Lebanon this evening and is reporting from the studio:

[Scemama — live] Tension is being felt in the Syrian positions facing the IDF forces. From the IDF positions one can see the Syrians improving their positions and moving around with protective vests and helmets.

In the afternoon the Syrians opened fire from one of their soldier was wounded. The IDF returned tank and artillery fire and quiet has since prevailed in the sector. About 2 hours ago, several shells were directed toward another IDF position but there were no casualties there.

In recent days there have been many sniping incidents from the Syrian positions in the direction of the IDF positions. Quiet normally prevails in the Ash-Shuf and Lebanese mountains, although military elements believe that this is the quiet before the storm. The Christians and Druze are alertly following up the IDF's activities in preparation for the evacuation and redeployment.

The Druze have encircled the Christians in Bhamdun and its environs for a month now, while the Christians are encircling the Druze in 'Alayh and its environs. Both sides suffer from a shortage of food and supplies. Today the IDF managed to transfer two convoys of food and supplies, one to the beseiged Druze and the other to the Phalange.

Both parties have seen the trucks loaded with military equipment which the IDF has been evacuating from the Ash-Shuf region for several days now. This is equipment which the IDF does not need.

Wounded Soldier Dies

TA030608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0545 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] An IDF soldier, Captain Nadim Faris from the village of Hurfeish, died of wounds he received as a result of Syrian firing yesterday. The IDF spokesman reported that the fire was directed toward an IDF position in the eastern sector in Lebanon. His funeral will take place in Huufeish in the afternoon today.

Syrian Cease-Fire Violations Cited

TA030735 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Report by military correspondent 'Arad Nir]

[Text] In recent days the firing incidents between our forces and the Syrians who are positioned in the eastern and central sectors in Lebanon have become increasingly frequent. In all cases the Syrians directed small-arms and sniper fire toward our forces' positions along the separation [hafrada] line. In the central sector, most of the incidents occurred in the Ru'aysat Sawfar area, a place where the contact line [qav hamaga'] crosses the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Yesterday at noon, small-arms fire was directed from a Syrian position toward an IDF position east of Kafr Quq in the eastern sector. An IDF soldier was killed as a result of this firing. The IDF forces in the region returned tank and artillery fire toward the source of firing. A series of explosions was also heard yesterday which emanated from the (Maduha) area, northeast of Kafr Quq. The source of firing was not clear and the target of the shells in the Israeli-controlled area was not determinedeither.

As stated, the IDF is not making light of this increase in the cease-fire violations by the Syrians.

New U.S. Envoy McFarlane Arrives for Talks

TA021820 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 2 Aug (ITIM) — President Reagan's special Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane arrived this evening from Beirut for talks in Jerusalem. McFarlane's jet landed at Ben-Gurion Airport at around 1900. He was given a red-carpet welcome befitting the U.S. President's special, personal emissary, and was received by Foreign Ministry staffers and personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Israel. A long convoy of cars departed with McFarlane to Jerusalem, where he will hold a long meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis this evening. The latter returned this evening from Washington at the end of the tour conducted by the Israeli foreign and defense ministers there.

Mr McFarlane is scheduled to meet with the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister tomorrow to discuss the IDF redeployment in Lebanon, and he will also report on his extensive talks with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Meeting With Shamir Reported

TA030955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0947 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Report from political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] The Lebanese Government fears that the IDF's withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line may give the impression that Lebanon is being partitioned between Israel and Syria. U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane said this to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning. McFarlane reported in detail Beirut's fears regarding a partial Israeli withdrawal. The Israeli foreign minister told the U.S. envoy that Israel has no intention of staying in Lebanon or bringing about the partitioning of this country. Shamir added that in Israel's opinion, the Lebanese Government should now ratify the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, as this will increase the pressure on Syria. McFarlane claimed that the Lebanese adhere to the agreement but believe this is not the right time to ratify it.

At the moment, McFarlane is conferring with the Foreign Ministry director general and the Lebanese negotiations team. In the afternoon he will meet with Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

From Israel, McFarlane will leave for Jidda in Saudi Arabia and from there he will proceed to Damascus.

Schiffer Assesses Goals of McFarlane Visit

TA030602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy to the Middle East Robert McFarlane has conferred with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and will later hold a working meeting with a team headed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. McFarlane arrived from Beirut last night. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on his upcoming talks in Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] The immediate objective of Robert McFarlane's mission to the region is to achieve a disengagement of forces between Israel and Syria in the central sector in Lebanon. McFarlane will propose the stationing of multinational force units in the middle, in the areas to be evacuated. The increase in hostilities and tension in the region can only aid McFarlane in achieving this goal.

The most important point is that in this round of talks — as well as in the next ones — McFarlane will again propose, in one way or another, that Israel agree to evacuate its army from Lebanon before the Syrians.

Israel has already rejected this proposal on a number of occasions. When this was first raised by Philip Habib, it was claimed in Jerusalem that he did so on his own. However, this proposal was raised in the talks conducted in Washington recently. This matter will be raised in the future as well.

In the opinion of the Americans, time will take its toll. Time will make the Israelis more normal [last word in English] than today, as I learned from one of my sources, since time is working against Israel. The U.S. analysis is that Syria will not agree to evacuate its army simultaneously with the IDF and therefore the Israelis' arms should be twisted. This is the obstacle to the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon, and therefore McFarlane is coming to Jerusalem first and not to Damascus, which is awaiting the results of his mission.

As stated, Jerusalem is opposed to this idea but the Americans are not giving up. McFarlane will continue with his shuttle mission. More crises can be expected: Shultz will come to the region; Shamir and Arens will go to Washinton again; and the carrot — the technologies for the Lavi aircraft as well as improved economic aid — in addition to the pressure of public opinion here, will have their effect on Jerusalem policymakers.

Another issue involved in McFarlane's visit: Help in regulating relations in the Ash-Shuf mountains. The United States is already intensely active in trying to bring about a settlement between the Christians and Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains with the aim of letting the Druze share in the government pie in Beirut. In Israel, McFarlane will ask Israel to lower its profile in intervention on behalf of the Druze, and perhaps also will ask that aid extended to the Druze be reduced. At any event, we will not be mistaken if we assess that following this round of talks, which will begin this morning, it will be stated in Jerusalem that American pressures have not been exerted, but that various ideas for the promotion of a settlement in Lebanon have been examined. The Americans, in any event, are in no rush. [end recording]

Lebanese, Christians To Be Briefed on Arens Trip

TA021951 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] At the end of the week, senior representatives of the Defense Ministry will brief representatives of the Druze and Christians in Lebanon about Defense Minister Moshe Arens' trip to the United States.

Today the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz, said that even after the IDF's withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, the links between Israeli and Lebanese Druze will not be severed. Mr Shmuelevitz was speaking at a meeting between Lebanese Druze with their Israeli brethren in An-Nabi Shu'ayb in Qarne Hittim near Tiberias.

Phalangists' Falus Camps Seized, Reported Quiet

TA021543 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The IDF has seized the Falus camps near Sidon. Several Phalangists who are to leave it in the near future have remained there and, as our military correspondent 'Arad Nir reports, the area is quiet now:

[Begin recording] This morning senior IDF officers arrived at the area of the Falus military camp east of Sidon and forced the Phalangist commanders there to evacuate the camp. This morning the members of the Lebanese forces were given a final warning about evacuating the camp after the first demand [derisha], which was made a week ago, was not met. The Phalangists' inclination was not to abide by the IDF's demand [derishat] and as a result it was necessary to carry out the evacuation under the tight supervision of the regional IDF commanders.

Security elements said that the resistance to the camp's evacuation was passive. Immediately after the evacuation is completed, the IDF will seize the place. As stated, the reason for the IDF's demand [derisha] that the Lebanese forces — the Phalangists — evacuate the base, was a deviation from the permits of operation they were given by the Israeli authorities. [end recording]

More on Base Evacuation

TA021718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] IDF and Phalangist troops are still inside the Phalangist base at Falus, east of Sidon. Military sources have told our correspondent that the area has been closed off and is reported quiet.

This afternoon, local inhabitants demonstrated against the evacuation of the Phalangists, and the Lebanese radio stations reported that the entire area is on strike.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station reported about an hour ago that the IDF-Phalangist negotiations are still underway, but earlier a spokesman for the Lebanese units said that his soldiers had been instructed to hold fire and refrain from exercising violence toward the Israeli soldiers. It was reported that they showed passive resistance to the eviction.

Levi Addresses Knesset Committee on Falus Camp

TA021632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Report from the Knesset by Sha'ul Stav]

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi said that after several warnings the IDF found it necessary to seize the Phalangist camp in Kafr Falus, east of Sidon. The chief of staff told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Phalangists deviated from agreements reached with the IDF earlier,and carried out several operations which did not seem right to the IDF.

As for the Lebanese issue — the redeployment issue — the chief of staff is of the opinion that the redeployment up to the Al-'Awwali River should be carried out in one step. The redeployment, Lieutenant General Levi said, costs a great deal of money, and it was clear to us that the stay in Lebanon will not come from the defense budget. In the meantime, funds for this are being transferred from one budgetary account to another and according to the chief of staff he does not know where the funds will come from as far as the current budget is concerned.

In answer to a question by MK Hayim Bar-Lev regarding the IDF's relations with the Lebanese Druze, the chief of staff said that Israeli Druze who serve in the IDF have occasionally found themselves wondering about various matters.

As for the shots fired at Israeli vehicles on the Tulkarm-Nabulus road last night, the chief of staff said it is not yet clear whether those who fired the shots were terrorists who crossed the border, or local terrorists.

MK Yosi Sarid commented on the curfew imposed on Hebron in the wake of the murder at the Islamic College. He said that if it is believed that it is possible to apprehend the murderers with the help of a curfew, he can understand why a curfew was imposed on Hebron. However, Sarid added cynically, one cannot rule out the possibility that the murderers may have come from Qiryat Arba' and the question arising then is why a curfew was not imposed there as well. The chief of staff noted that a curfew serves two purposes: To search for the murderers and to defend people against possible disturbances. In the present case, Moshe Levi said, a curfew was imposed since it was feared that rioting would erupt in Hebron.

Hebron Arab Representatives Want To Meet Arens

TA021142 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 2 Aug 83 p 6

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] Burhan Ja'bari, the son of the former Hebron mayor, called on Defense Minister Moshe Arens yesterday, through *Yedi'ot Aharonot, to meet with representatives of Hebron and* hear their grievances.

Ja'bari, a Hebron notable, wants to hold the meeting with Arens as soon as possible because of the grave problems that have been created in Hebron since the mayor's dismissal, the closure of the central bus station, and the murders at the Islamic College. Ja'bari stressed that the defense minister has met several times with Qiryat Arba' representatives and heard their requests and grievances. However, he has not given any attention to the town's Arab inhabitants. Ja'bari added: "It is desirable that the minister hear our demands and grievances directly from us, and not through the media."

If the meeting is held, Ja'bari and the town representatives intend to raise the Arab inhabitants' grievances concerning the settlers' behavior in Hebron, which they feel contributes to the tension in the town.

West Bank Settlement Plans Detailed

TA030739 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 3 Aug 83 p 3

[Report by Aharon Sittner]

[Text] Maintaining friendly relations with Arabs in the administered areas is not only in keeping with Jewish tradition,but also beneficial for Israel's security, [Brigadier General] Tat-Aluf Shlomo Ilia, civil administrator for Judaea and Samaria, said yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony in Jerusalem formally proclaiming Giv'at Ze'ev as an autonomous local council, Ilia declared: "It is up to Israelis settling in the administered areas to initiate a dialogue and promote neighbourly relations with local Arab residents. We need open doors between us rather than sealed fences." Giv'at Ze'ev, near the large Arab villages of Biddu, Al-Jib, and Baytuniya is situated about seven kilometers north of Jerusalem's Ramot suburb and five kilometres west of the capital's 'Atarot industrial zone. Giv'at Ze'ev is named after Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky, Odessa-born founder of the Zionist revisionist movement whose goal is to settle Jews in all parts of the historic land of Israel.

Originally, Housing Ministry planners wanted to put up 5,000 housing units in Giv'at Ze'ev. But this was scaled down to 2,000 when it was learned that much of the land included in Giv'at Ze'ev's boundary is privately owned — by Arabs — and duly registered under Jordanian law. The 2,000 units — 850 of which are under construction — are all on state-owned land or on lots purchased by Jews in the 1930's. Shlomo Amar, head of the CivilianAdministration's Interior Ministry department, said that "the founding settlers of Giv'at Ze'ev now live in nearby Camp Giv'on, the abandoned Jordan Army installation. By October, the first 150 families will move into their new quarters in Giv'at Ze'ev, and by next April we expect to have 500 families there." Besides public institutions and essential community facilities such as schools, shops, houses of worship, and a medical clinic, Giv'at Ze'ev will have "small workshops and ecologically approved industry," Amar added.

Interior Ministry Director-General Hayim Kubersky, noting that there are now 35,000 Jews living on the West Bank, said: "In another year or two there will be 60,000 Jews in Judaea and Samaria. That's more than the total number of our people in Palestine at the time of the Balfour Declaration. Today's ceremony reminds me of the first and similar proclamation of a Jewish local council across the Green Line — that of Qiryat Arba' in Hebron."

Lavi Equipment Ordered From European Plants

TA021012 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Text] The Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI] has recently ordered materials and equipment in Europe for the Lavi aircraft project which is now in the planning stages. This is the first order to be placed with European factories for the Lavi aircraft.

Though Israel's request to convert part of the U.S. grant funds into shekels has not been approved yet, the Lavi project is in high gear. Most of the parts will be purchased on the U.S. market, however Israel has decided to buy some of them in various European countries. The purchases are for the future, but it was necessary to secure them now. IAI is continuing to enlist engineers and technicians for the Lavi project, and it intends to begin various technical work involved in producing a prototype of the Lavi plane.

New Unit Established in Defense Ministry

TA030526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] A Foreign Relations unit will be set up in the Defense Ministry and it will be responsible for arms exports, among other things. This has been learned by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

The unit will be headed by Brigadier General 'Oded Erez (Reserves). He will mainly deal with the coordination of the political aspects of the Defense Ministry's activities overseas in everything pertaining to arms sales.

ALGERIA

Joint Communique on Taleb Ibrahimi Congo Visit

LD021302 Algiers APS in English 1011 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 2/8/83 (APS) — An Algero-Congolese joint communique was released yesterday at the end of the official visit paid from 28 July to 1st August 1983 in the People's Republic of Congo by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member andforeign affairs minister. During his stay in the People's Republic of Congo, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi was audienced by His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Party of Labour, head of state, to whom he conveyed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and FLN Party secretary general.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had talks with Mr Pierre Nze, Politburo member of the Congolese Labour Party, head of the External Relations Department, foreign affairs minister.

The two sides examined ways and means to reactivate their cooperation so as to increase the political economic, technical, scientific and socio-cultural fields.

Dealing with the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their satisfaction before the maturity of the African countries in going beyond their divergences to enable the holding of the 19th summit in Addis Ababa.

They noted that the action of imperialism and neo-colonialism in different sub-regions of the continent aims at delaying the definitive and total liberation of Africa, raising artificial tensions between African peoples committed in tasks of national edification. They highly denounced all the imperialist and neocolonialist manoeuvres aimed at creating and maintaining zones of clashes between African brothers and friendly peoples in order to perpetuate the foreign mastery over Africa and to hamper the natural development of cooperation between African countries and to break down solidarity ties linking them in conformity with ideals and principles of the OAU Charter.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that in spite of manoeuvres of all kind, Africa continues to win great victories in the achievement of its political and economic independence under its unique and legitimate representative SWAPO.

Examining the situation in Chad, the two parties backed up the OAU Bureau communique of 16 July 1983 and expressed the wish to see the parties in conflict reach a just and lasting peace through negotiation far from any foreign interference.

Dealing with the situation in Western Sahara, the two parties asked the two belligerents to respect the resolution adopted by the 18th OAU Summit for its implementation in the required delays.

Considering the situation in the Middle East, the two parties reaffirmed their constant support for the Palestinian people under PLO sponsorship. They noted the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to the creation of a sovereign and independent state.

The two parties reaffirmed their indefectible attachment to principles and objectives of its non-alignment, and pointed out that the policy of this movement remains more than ever an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for the total liberation and emancipation of Third World peoples, the settlement of international problems, the promotion of North-South cooperation on the basis of equality, the safeguard of peace and security in the world, the democratization of international relations, and the setting up of a more equitable new international economic order.

Analyzing the international economic situation, the two parties highly deplored the small results of the sixth UNCTAD held in Belgrade and the regression of the principle "of global negotiations between the North and the South".

LIBYA

Radio Reports 'Confirm' Habre Killed in Faya

LD021816 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Lome, 2 Aug (JANA) — Radio Bardai, monitored in Lome this afternoon, has confirmed the death of Hissein Habre in the town of Faya, which is besieged by the forces of the legitimate government, led by Goukouni Oueddei.

The radio said in a statement that it has definite information about the death of Habre and a number of his aides. The radio said that a statement will be broadcast later containing detailed information about Habre's death.

The French radio, which transmits from Libreville, has also confirmed the report of the killing of Hissein Habre in Faya.

Statement Denies U.S. Carrier in Gulf of Sidra

LD030914 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Aug (JANA) -- A People's Foreign Liaison Bureau source made a statement today denying the U.S. Defense Department's claims that the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower is currently patrolling the Gulf of Sidra. The statement said that the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower has not drawn close to the Gulf of Sidra. It adds that if the Eisenhower enters the Gulf it will be confronted, because the Gulf of Sidra is an indivisable part of Libyan territorial waters, and that orders have been issued to the Libyan Arab Air Force to destroy any target that enters the Gulf of Sidra.

Al-'Ubaydi on Hope for OAU Study of Role in Chad

LD021524 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1412 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau affirmed today here that the Jamahiriyah is ready to receive an OAU fact-finding mission that could see for itself the falseness of the rumours and fabricated allegations circulated by imperial-

ist and reactionary circles over a so-called Libyan intervention in Chad. He reaffirmed that Libya is still committed to its neutral position on the internal struggle for power in Chad, expressing the hope that such a mission will see the facts for itself, and put to rest all anti-Libyan claims.

The brother secretary of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison mentioned the message sent by the brother leader of the revolution to President Mengistu, head of the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia and chairman of the OAU, about the present situation in Chad, late last month. He recalled that in the message the brother leader of the revolution had underlined that Libya has not intervened in Chad and that it is adopting a position of neutrality on the struggle for power between Chadian factions, and that what is now going on is a purely Chadian domestic matter.

In his message to the chairman of the OAU, the brother leader also stressed that Libya officially asked the organization to set up an investigation commission and send it to Faya [Largeau] so that it may see for itself that all that has been circulated by certain African states and colonialist circles about a so-called Libyan intervention is just preparation for and justification of their interference in Chad's domestic affairs.

U.S., France Blamed for Escalating Chad War

LD021633 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1413 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (JANA) — Hissein Habre and his mutinous clique are directing blatant provocations at Libya by repeating the unfounded allegations that Libya has been bombarding Faya Largeau and causing civilian casualties. This is aimed at giving the U.S. Administration and the French Government a pretext to extend their blatant interference in Chad's internal affairs and to subsequently pave the way for aggression against the Libyan people. Habre has sent what is described as an appeal for help to the UN Security Council claiming that Libya is slaughtering civilians in Faya- Largeau. Also the so-called foreign minister of the mutinous clique in Ndjamena, the so-called Idriss Miskine, met with ambassadors to Ndjamena, repeating the same fabricated claims alleging there is a Libyan bombardment aimed at Faya-Largeau.

These accusations and allegations brand with shame the direction chosen by Habre, that of throwing himself in the bosom of the West and of widening the circle of the civil war in order to internationalize the conflict in Chad.

We have to realize that Hissein Habre and Idriss Miskine's allegations are designed to divert attention from the defeat suffered by their forces who are still surrounded in Faya Largeau. Libya, while refuting these allegations, is officially asking the OAU to send a fact-finding committee to Faya Largeau in order to verify that Habre statements involving Libya's name are unfounded allegations designed to cover up and justify U.S. and French military intervention in Chad. Allegations regarding the so-called Libyan bombardment are unfounded. If there is any evidence of bombardment in Faya Largeau, it is caused by artillery shelling by the forces of the legitimate unity government led by Goukouni Oueddei, which are still imposing a seige and effectively surrounding Hissein Habre's forces.

We urge the OAU to take immediate action to stop the increasing military backing by the United States, France, and some reactionary countries, to immediately halt the U.S. and French intervention in this country, and to prevent the raping of the continent by imperialist powers.

Both the United States and France are acting to escalate the war in Chad and to increase tension in this African country. We believe that continuous military backing by these two countries could and will lead to the internationalization of the conflict, and the full responsibility for escalating the fighting in Chad falls on them alone. It is correct to view the United States and France as war criminals because they have proved that they are executing a plan to feed the fire of war in Chad by sending in huge quantities of arms, military reinforcements, advisers, and mercenaries.

Gunt Radio Says 'Mercenaries' Hit Faya-Largeau

LD020932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (JANA) — The radio of the Chad legitimate unified government has confirmed that American, French, Sudanese, Egyptian and Zairian mercenaries [words indistinct] other states were the ones who last Saturday attacked Faya-Largeau. The radio has stated that the mercenaries were flown in by luxurious [as received] aircraft.

The radio has stated that those mercenaries are within range of the intense artillery shelling from the forces of the legitmate unified government.

The broadcast given in French has mentioned that 11 Zairian mercenaries killed during the attack were flown to Kinshasa.

USSR Envoy, Foreign Office Official Meet Again

LD021504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (JANA) — The secretary of the Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison today met with the Soviet ambassador to the Jamahiriyah for the second time.

Moroccan Delegates to Joint Committee Arrive

LD030853 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 3 Aug (JANA) — The Moroccan delegation to the meetings of the Libyan-Moroccan joint committee which opens its meetings in Tripoli this morning arrived here last night.

The delegation includes Driss Basri, minister of the interior, Azzedine Guessous, minister of trade and agriculture, and Mohamed Arsalane el Jadidi, minister of labor and national training.

MAURITANIA

Haydala-Sihanouk Talks Reported 2 August

AB021720 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Today is the second day of the official visit of His Royal Highness Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk to Nouakchott. Our illustrious guest this morning held private talks with Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state. The program features for this afternoon a working session between the two delegations to be followed tomorrow by a final session.

Meanwhile, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk will this evening be guests at an official dinner offered in their honor by the head of state.

SUDAN

Sudanese, Chadian Officials Meet in Khartoum

JN021538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Aug (SUNA) — (Kush 'Abd al-Qadir), Chadian charge d'affaires in Khartoum, has praised President Ja'far Numayri's interest in the Chadian issue. He stressed that Sudanese-Chadian relations and ties are deep.

This came when Muhammad Kamal Hamadtu, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, received the Chadian charge d'affaires here this morning, who briefed Hamadtu on the current political, military, and security situation in Chad in wake of the Libyan aggression against northern Chad.

Hamadtu has stressed Sudan's continuous support for Hissein Habre's legitimate government. He pointed out that Numayri's recent call on the African and non-African states to support Chad is within the framework of Sudan's support for Hissein Habre's legitimate government. He said that this government acquired its legitimacy from the great popular support inside Chad and from its participation in the UN conference in Geneva on supporting the legitimacy in Chad, which is represented by the present regime.

The Chadian charge d'affaires has stressed that there are no security problems in Chad, and that the basic problem is represented by Libya's occupation of a part of Chad and its attempts to extend this occupation to other parts of the country with the assistance of mercenaries.

Hamadtu pointed out that these attempts serve the strategies and interests of certain superpowers and seek to contain Chad, which represents an important part of Africa. Hamadtu asked (Kush) to convey the congratulations of the People's Assembly and its chairman to the Chadian Government and the Chadian Consultative Council on the victory that the national forces acheived against the recent Libyan aggression. He also reiterated the invitation by the People's Assembly to a Chadian Consultative Council's delegation to visit Sudan during the next People's Assembly's session in November.

Numayri Sends Message to 'Arafat on Situation

JN021546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Aug (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak said in a statement today that President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The message is related to Numayri's political moves in the Arab region to achieve a unified Arab stand to confront the dangers facing the Palestinian people, represented by their legitimate leaderships, and Lebanon as well as the Israeli aggressive policy in the occupied Arab territories.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Minister's Statement on Latest Offensive

LD311353 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Liberated territories, 31/7/83 (APS) — The offensive launched by the combatants of the Army of Saharan Peoples Liberation against the positions of the monarchist forces is being carried out especially in Smara and Ras el Khannfra.

A communique from the Saharan minister of information underlines "in Semara and Ras el Khanfra the monarchists are cornered by the Saharan combatants who are still pounding heavily the monarchist positions.

The communique said battles are still being carried on and the enemy forces are suffering heavy losses.

Ministry Reports Attack at Meseied 1 August

LD022041 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] A statement from the Saharan Information Ministry today reports that the attack launched by the fighters of the Saharan Popular Liberation Front at Meseied continues with all ferocity. The attack was more concentrated yesterday as the battle went on until a late hour in the night along 50 kilometers from Sebkhet el Biridika to Mjassam el Hirane and passing through (Qirarat Sidi Ali).

The statement adds that the fighting became more violent after the arrival of support for the royalist forces in 195 trucks. The Saharan Information Ministry explained that the Saharan fighters destroyed during this attack on 1 August a large quantity of military equipment and ammunition. The statement added that 186 Moroccan soldiers were killed during the fighting. The fighting is still going in the Meseied region.

ETHIOPIA

WSLF Clash With Government Forces Described

EA021558 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The gallant WSLF freedom fighters launched a surprise attack on Abyssinian colonialist forces stationed at (Minta) in Harar region towards the end of last month. The WSLF freedom fighters killed 13 soldiers and injured 19 others in the attack.

The gallant WSLF forces lost four martyrs dead and five others were injured. Following their defeat, the enemy forces resorted to looting large numbers of livestock and kidnapped 300 people, mainly women and children.

KENYA

Elections for President, Parliament Upcoming

EA021534 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The forthcoming parliamentary and civic elections will be held on Monday, 26 September 1983. The election of the president of the Republic of Kenya is also scheduled to be held in the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

According to a press release issued in Nairobi today by the supervisor of elections, Mr Nyarango, nomination papers for the presidential election may be delivered to the supervisor of elections in Nairobi on 24 August 1983 between 0800 and 1200 hours by either the candidate in person or his proposer or his seconder.

Aspiring candidates for parliamentary elections are expected to present their nomination papers to their returning officers at their respective district commissioners offices on 29 August 1983 between 0800 in the morning and 1200 hours. Parliamentary candidates in Nairobi constituencies will deliver their nomination papers to the provincial commissioner of Nairobi area. Local authorities candidates except for Nairobi City Council will present their nomination papers to the returning officers on 30 August 1983 in their respective districts.

SOMALIA

Opposition Radio on Fighting Among Government Forces

EA012201 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Reports from the regional capital of Hiran region, Belet Uen, state that several senior officers of the Barre regime's loyalist forces have been arrested following the successful attack by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, on Mataban town and its outskirts in Hiran region. The reports add that the senior officers arrested include individuals ranking as high as general. They have been accused of failing to suppress mutiny in the army and to counter the DFSS attack on the army bases.

About 2 weeks ago, reports emanating from the central regions of Somalia said that several units of the Barre loyalist forces had mutinied. The reports added that the mutineers fought among themselves and in the fray over 30 soldiers were killed and several hundred wounded.

BURUNDI

Foreign Minister Departs for Official Visit to PRC

EA021641 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 0420 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Burundian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Laurent Nzeyimana left Bujumbura on Monday, 1 August, for an official 5-day visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Minister Nzeyimana is accompanied by, among others, the director general of agriculture.

CHAD

Government Denies JANA Report on Habre Death

Government Spokesman Denial

NC021942 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 2 (AFP) — The Chad minister for information, Soumaila Mahamat, "strictly and categorically" denied today a report by JANA, the Libyan news agency, that Chad President Hissein Habre had been killed in an air raid. Mr Mahamat accused Libya of spreading false news in order to distract world attention from its "aggression" toward Chad.

Foreign Minister Statement

AB021840 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Aug (AFP) — Chadian authorities refused on Tuesday evening to "lower themselves by denying" the announcement of President Hissein Habre's death made a few hours earlier by the Libyan press agency, JANA. Questioned by AFP, Chadian Foreign Affairs Minister Idriss Miskine stated: "You really do not expect us to waste time by publishing an official denial to such a ridiculous announcement. It is not the first time that the Libyans and their proteges have announced that we were all dead."

Since the first battle of Ndjamena in 1979, the supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei and JANA have frequently announced that Hissein Habre and Idriss Miskine have been killed. A similar announcement was made during the OAU's economic summit held in Lagos, Nigeria, in May 1980.

President Hissein Habre's collaborators have never issued any denial to such announcements.

Envoy on Libyan Rumor

LD021824 Paris Domestic Service in French 1710 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are now in contact with the Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris, Mr Allam-Mi. Good evening, sir. I think you are going to deny the rumor that President Hissein Habre has been killed?

[Allam-Mi] Yes, I will give a categorical denial. [Words indistinct] we are used to hearing about President Hissein's death from the JANA agency. This sort of report has been made several times. I believe it to be part of a misinformation campaign, a psychological war which is certainly intolerable and comes from Libya. Naturally, it is further proof of Libyan interference. I would have preferred Goukouni to provide the news, rather than Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Announcer] Mr Allam-Mi, what basis do you have for saying that Hissein Habre was not killed? Have you been in personal contact with him recently?

[Allam-Mi] I contacted Chadian military headquarters in Ndjamena an hour after the report was made. It was confirmed to me that President Hissein was somewhere on the northern front and that he remains in radio contact with Ndjamena.

[Announcer] Thus you state categorically at this time, 1910 Paris time, that Hissein Habre is still alive?

[Allam-Mi] I state categorically that President Hissein Habre is still alive.

[Announcer] And what can you tell us about the fighting at Faya-Largeau? Hissein Habre spoke of genocide, the town completely leveled. Do you confirm this as well?

[Allam-Mi] Yes, it is an exaggeration to talk about fighting. In fact there was a bombardment. We are not facing troops, since we either routed, took prisoner, or killed the Goukouni men, and it was the Libyan Islamic Legion that was near there anyway. In fact, the town of Faya-Largeau itself has come under bombardment and civilian targets are also under attack. Since civilian targets are under attack — a population of almost 10,000 people — you cannot talk in terms other than genocide.

French Antiaircraft Weapons Arrive in Ndjamena

AB021620 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 2 (AFP) — The first shipment of French anti-aircraft weapons promised to Chad arrived in the capital Ndjamena today, according to an authoritative Defence Ministry source here. The weapons, of an unspecified type, could by tomorrow morning reach the northern Chadian town of Faya-Largeau where government troops are under attack after recapturing it at the weekend. And a plane is due to leave France later today loaded with more arms.

French Air Intervention Requested

PA020420 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine termed "very encouraging" France's promised delivery of anti-aircraft weapons, but said he had not given up hope of seeing French Air Force intervention against Libyan planes. "We have asked France for an aerial intervention and for

the means to stop Libyan planes," he told AFP. "France responded partially to our request, which is very encouraging...We are hoping to see in the days ahead French planes chasing Libyan bombers from Chadian air space."

"I don't see what could prevent France from intervening," said Mr. Miskine, "since it has said it would not remain with its arms folded if Libyan planes showed up in the Chadian skies.

"The Libyan planes are here, and bombing the locality of Faya-Largeau daily."

Faya-Largeau is 800 km (500 miles) north of here.

Government Requests Security Council Meeting

AB021310 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug. 12 (AFP) — The Chad Government has requested a meeting of the United Nations Security Council because of the "escalation of Libyan aggression", Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine said today. Mr Miskine said the government had sent messages asking for the meeting to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the chairman of the Security Council, and the chairman and secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity.

Bardai Calls for OAU Position Statement on Chad

AB022115 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On the African Continent, the new, extremely dangerous situation created by the escalation of the foreign forces' aggression in the northern part of the country has not attracted any reaction for the moment. On the side of the OAU, no statement has been made and no initiative has been taken. Does this stubborn silence on the part of the continental organization reflect an embarrassment or does it hide some serious diplomatic bargaining? It is still our opinion that the OAU should make its stand known in the face of the serious decision made by the opposing party to send in mercenaries and to put an end to the lull in the battle, and this, just after the meeting of the OAU Executive Bureau.

If there is any justice within the pan-African organization, the belligerent and aggressive attitude of the Zairian puppet forces and the mercenaries should be denounced and even condemned. In our opinion, the OAU should prove to be firm and ask for the withdrawal from Chadian territory of the Zairian expeditionary corps and its Air Force. In the same way, it should firmly condemn the attitude of France and the United States, which teleguided the actions of their lackeys in Chad and Zaire, as well as their mercenaries, by supplying them with numerous new war materiel, thus pouring oil onto the fire of war, and destroying the chances of a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict.

As for the 1976 cooperation agreement upon which Paris still stands to justify its military action in Chad, we shall never finish repeating that this very agreement was denounced at the time by the present beneficiary. We believe that France is being pressured by the United States and some African countries, but we do not believe that it should therefore sacrifice commonsense and openly interfere in a purely internal affair of Chad. In any case, supposing that this famous agreement is still valid, it can only be applied in case of war between Chad and another country. Yet, not only does the Ndjamena clique have no written act of international recognition, resolution, or recommendation, but it has never proved its allegations of aggression made against the Jamahiriyah. It even refused the sending of an OAU investigation commission to Chad. We, therefore, feel that the pan-African organization should accept its responsibility and recover its credibility in the face of the present historic events, free from any foreign manipulation as was the case recently in Addis Ababa. It should avoid the transformation of Chad into a plaything by extra-African powers.

Minister Says Libyan Interference 'Clear'

JN021458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Aug (SUNA) — The Chadian information minister has indicated that the Libyan interference in his country has become clear, judging by the manpower and weapons used and the daily raids which have been launched against the city of Faya-Largeau since its recapture. He said that the Chadian Government has asked friendly states to intervene and defend the just Chadian cause against the Libyan policy of expansion.

In an interview with the newspaper [not further identified] today, the Chadian minister said that there is no fighting going on in Faya-Largeau and its suburbs, with the exception of pursuit operations against enemy forces and Libyan air bombardment.

The minister thanked France for extending air defense equipment to Chad [words indistinct] the development and gravity of the situation. He expressed the hope that France would continue to extend aid to Chad so that his country might increase the effectiveness of its defenses against the danger it is facing. The minister also thanked the United States for its attitude toward Libya's acts of aggression and air bombardment, and for its readiness to extend air defense weapons to Chad. He praised the UN secretary general's statement which appealed to all parties to respect the territorial integrity of Chad. He described this statement as a positive stand toward the danger Chad has been facing for several years.

The minister denied that the Faya-Largeau runway was no longer operational due to the bombardment. He added that the runway, though partly hit, was receiving the aircraft which are transporting reinforcements to the Chadian National Armed Forces normally.

Diplomats Briefed on Interference

JN021604 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjemana, 2 Aug (SUNA) — Chadian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Idriss Miskine this morning summoned the heads of diplomatic missions in Chad and informed

them that the Libyan Air Force today continued bombing the strategic city of Faya-Largeau and that many Chadian soldiers and citizens had parished as a result.

Libyan POW's who were detained in Faya-Largeau, and a Libyan plane which was seized in the city last Saturday were shown to the heads of diplomatic missions to prove Libyan interference.

The Chadian foreign minister appealed to the heads of diplomatic missions to acquaint their governments and peoples with the dangerous situation in Chad so as to help the Chadian people confront the Libyan aggression and preserve their independence and the safety of their territories.

GUNT Denies Libyan Involvement in Fighting

LD022012 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Statement issued by Chadian Transitional National Union Government — date not given]

[Text] The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] wishes to declare the following to the entire world:

1. It denies the reports alleged by the radio of the rebel Hissein Habre and the radios of the imperialist countries. GUNT declares that the Jamahiriyah has not intervened in the battle on its side.

2. GUNT revolutionaries alone beseiged Faya-Largeau and liberated it as of this day, and shelled the position of the rebel Hissein Habre with all weapons.

3. GUNT declares that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is outside the battle and that there are Zairian forces and French, Egyptian, and Sudanese elements fighting on the side of the forces of the rebel Habre.

4. GUNT has not yet asked for help from the fraternal and friendly countries, but the alignment on the side of Hissein Habre by some imperialist powers might prompt it to do so.

5. If the radio of the rebel Habre were correct in saying that Libyan aircraft had bombed Faya-Largeau, losses would have occurred too among GUNT forces which alone beseiged and liberated Faya-Largeau.

Further Reportage on Fighting in Faya-Largeau

Libyan Bombing Increasing

AB021710 Paris AFP in French 1523 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Aug (AFP) — According to official sources in Ndjamena, the intensity and increasing precision with which Libyan aircraft bombed the town and palm grove of Faya-Largeau (northern Chad) on Tuesday proves that Tripoli has gone a step further in its intervention in Chad. Chadian Foreign Affairs Minister Idriss Miskine announced to foreign ambassadors residing in Ndjamena this morning that "Libyan bombings on Faya-Largeau resumed Tuesday morning at 0630 local time and intensified at 1000." Earlier, the minister had announced that the bombings had taken place last night in the same zone.

Miskine also made another urgent appeal "to countries who are Chad's friends to bring about a quick solution to the situation which has become very critical." Concerning the Libyan attacks, he specified that the planes were now operating at very low altitude because "the Libyans know that government troops do not have effective antiaircraft weapons." "These bombings," he added, "have partly destroyed the town of Faya-Largeau and caused many casualities among civilians."

According to well-informed Western sources, the situation has worsened considerably in the last few hours because of the increase in the bombings which have become increasingly precise. Since Monday there have even been reports on the use of phosphorous and fragmentation bombs.

According to a diplomat with precise information, "aside from the fact that the Libyan planes are operating at very low altitude, their precision seems to indicate that they have a very reliable means of observation and detection."

"That is probably why," he added, "the FAN command post at Faya-Largeau was destroyed without loss of human lives as it was deserted at that time." The Libyan air attacks, the diplomat pointed out, "are also aimed henceforth at the movement of troops and materiel in the palm grove."

"That raises questions about the means of observation the Libyans have," he said. "Do they have an observer plane at high altitude or do they have information from outside? Whatever the case may be, this precision is particularly frightening and indicates an outright intensification of the war."

This intensification was highlighted on Tuesday by Mr Miskine, who pointed out that the external aid so far promised would not be enough to counter "the Libyan intervention." The previous day, the minister of foreign affairs told AFP that Chad "had called on France to use its Air Force to intervene and give it the means to stop Libyan planes." "France has responded partially to our request, which is already encouraging, but within the next few days, we would like to see French planes chasing away Libyan fighters from Chadian air space," he continued.

The minister finally announced that Chadian authorities on Tuesday took the necessary measures to inform the UN Security Council "about the escalation of Libyan aggression."

Soumaila Mahamat, Chadian minister of information, on his part said this afternoon that he hopes France would adapt its aid to the gravity of the situation. As for the delivery of French and American antiaircraft material — America has announced that it was going to supply as soon as possible some "Redeye" missiles — it is still to be seen if they will arrive in time.

"French arms will arrive very quickly, perhaps during the day," well-informed Western sources in Ndjamena stated, "but in any

case, you need a minimum of time to train personnel to handle these arms and to use them at the war front," these sources stressed..

This last point is quite important. "The airstrip in Faya-Largeauwas still usable Monday night, but what will it be like soon?" wondered one diplomat who said that the airstrip was bombed by Libyan planes.

Whatever the case, it could actually be a real race against time, observers note. Any forecasts seem extremely hazardous in the Chadian capital where the gravity of the situation is well known to everybody.

ANL Reportedly Recaptures City

AB021920 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Communique from the Ministry of Information of the Transitional National Union Government issued in Bardai on 2 August]

[Text] Following a siege of 72 hours imposed by the National Liberation Army [ANL] on the foreign column which had been trapped [words indistinct] suicidal direction, the town of Faya-Largeau was recaptured on Tuesday, 2 August, by the valiant soldiers and officers of the ANL. This is a great military victory won on the way to the total liberation of the fatherland by the Chadian revolution. A report on the battle casualties will be carried later.

Thus, the foreign troops who entered the Faya-Largeau palm grove about 72 hours ago have been completely silenced. The heavy bombing raids carried out against the positions of foreign aggressors by ANL artillerymen have achieved their objective. Pending the report on casualties, which will be communicated to you later, one can already consider as potential prisoners all the foreign adventurers who have imprudently fallen into the trap of the Faya-Largeau palm grove.

We do not want to talk yet about the many victims in the ranks of the foreign aggressors, neither will we make a report about the important material damage inflicted upon the foreign hordes. On all the other battlefronts, the revolutionary forces of the Transitional National Union Government are progressing toward the objectives assigned them.

Government Forces 'Holding Out'

AB030826 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug. 3 (AFP) — Libyan aircraft are punishing Chad Government troops cornered in the northern town of Faya-Largeau with repeated clusters of fragmentation and phosphorous bombs, but President Hissein Habre and his men are holding out, according to Army sources in the capital here.

Western sources in a position to assess the situation independently agreed with this description of the scene in Faya-Largeau, the sprawling date-palm oasis 800 kms (500 miles) north of Ndjamena, which Mr Habre recaptured from Libyan-backed insurgents on Saturday. These reports were a contradiction of claims by the Army of ousted President Goukouni Oueddi, broadcasting from southeast Libya, to have regained control of the strategic town.

A French surgeon now working in the central hospital in Ndjamena, where the first contingent of wounded government troops has arrived from the north, confirmed the use of phosphorous bombs by the Libyans. "Phosphorous burns are easy to identify", he said, "and in this case they were horrendous."

The use of fragmentation bombs is less easy to confirm.

Soviet [words indistinct], attacked in threes and fours, with [words indistinct] bombs, a total of [words indistinct].

Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine said yesterday that the town itself, which is to the east of the main palm oasis, had been largely destroyed, and accused the Libyans of attempted genocide.

The first raids were on Saturday, within hours of Mr Habre moving back into Faya-Largeau. Since Monday the bombing runs had been made at lower altitude and with greater precision, reliable sources said.

The building which usually serves as headquarters for any army in Faya-Largeau had been destroyed, but the FANT troops had not [words indistinct] this time round.

The favourite Libyan target was the airfield, a strip of beaten earth hemmed in by the Sahel sand. The defenders spend the night repairing the landing strip, filling the craters with stones and sand, according to Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat.

The nosewheel of one of the Chadian Army's two DC4's broke when it put down straight onto one of the repaired craters on Sunday night, and the aircraft is still blocked at Faya-Largeau, unserviceable. No one was hurt, Soumaila Mahamat said.

Western sources here are interpreting the intensified Libyan air raids as meaning that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wanted a victory before the arrival of anti-aircraft weapons from France and the United States.

Small Redeye shoulder missiles being sent by Washington had still not reached Ndjamena by last night. French twin-barrel 20-mm guns were on the way today.

The next problem for the government will be to get the vital new arms up to Faya-Largeau, for there is only one aircraft available with sufficient range. And since France does not want to deploy fighters against the Libyan jets it seems unlikely that Paris will [words indistinct] send unarmed transport aircraft to help the Chadians out in this corner.

Goukouni Officials Reportedly Captured

LD022026 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] In Chad, two ministers of the former Goukouni Oueddei government and several high-ranking officials are reported to have been taken prisoner by Hissein Habre's forces. These former government officials were taken prisoner by the Chadian National Armed Forces during the retaking of the Faya-Largeau palm grove.

GHANA

Court Sentences 15 for Coup; 14 in Absentia

AB022200 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The public tribunal today sentenced 15 persons to various prison terms for their involvement in the attempt to overthrow the government on 23 November last year. At the same time, the tribunal acquitted and discharged four persons for lack of sufficient evidence to support the charges preferred against them.

Major Seidu Mussa, Captain Ampoma (Nketia), Captain Kobina Appia-Adjei, and Lieutenant Alidu Kora, who were convicted on three counts for preparing and endeavoring to overthrow the government, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Andrews Kwame Pianim and Major Emmanuel Awudu Mahama, both of whom were found guilty of preparing to overthrow the government, were each sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. Pianim was, however, acquitted and discharged on the charge of abetment of crime, while Major Mahama was freed on the charge of endeavoring to overthrow the government.

The rest — Private Iddrisu Malick, Captain Martin Adjomba, (Bombadier) Peter Nti Anim, Bombadier William Baidoo, Lance Bombadier Thomas Ahenkorah, Corporal (Attaya), Private Anthony (Agbomegele), Corporal Adima, and Lance Corporal Batule — were given 10 years each. All of them, except Sergeant Malick who was charged on three counts, were convicted on one count — endeavoring to overthrow the government.

Those freed were Corporal Yusuf Amfom, Corporal K.K. Addae, Private Kwaku Baah, and Private Koffi Tawiah, who are charged with endeavoring to overthrow the government.

Of the 15 persons sentenced, only Kwame Pianim has been appearing before the tribunal. The rest were tried in absentia.

NIGERIA

Shagari Announces Army's Role During Elections

AB030717 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The Nigerian Armed Forces will be deployed to restore normalcy in the event of disruption of law and order in any part of the country during the forthcoming elections. Members of the Armed Forces have also been put on the alert but will be confined to the barracks for the period of elections. This was announced by President Shehu Shagari at a rally in Ogbomosho, Oyo State, while giving details of the security arrangements made for the elections. He said some members of the Armed Forces would take over a number of functions of the police at checkpoints to carry out checks on people and deal accordingly with any persons carrying offensive weapons.

President Shagari said the measures were being taken to ensure peaceful, free, and fair elections. He stated that the law-enforcement agencies have been adequately equipped to deal squarely with those who might resort to violence and disturb peace and order. President Shehu Shagari said he was determined to take all necessary measures to enable all Nigerians to feel free to elect their leaders through a normal democratic process. He gave the assurance that all law-abiding citizens would be given adequate protection and hoped that nothing would happen to require the Armed Forces to be deployed for action.

The president remarked that some people had created a bad image for the former Western region by calling it the wild west. He said to him it should be the civilized west because it has produced many leading Nigerians in all fields. President Shagari gave a pledge that more Federal industries would be established in Oyo State if he was returned to power.

ANGOLA

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

MB020746 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived in Luanda last night for a 4-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of our government. At the 4 February International Airport where he was welcomed by Comrade Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, the Algerian official expressed his satisfaction at being in our country, where he will have the opportunity to hold talks with our leaders on matters related to Algeria-Angola relations, as well as international problems of common interest.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi recalled that the links uniting Algerians and Angolans were forged during the armed struggle conducted by the National Liberation Front in Algeria and by the MPLA in Angola against the common enemy, international imperialism. Such friendship and fraternal links have been strengthened since our two countries became independent, because the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the People's Republic of Angola are two countries striving for the building of a just, free, and prosperous society, the Algerian foreign affairs minister said. Ahmed Ibrahimi said that Algeria and Angola have always stood together in their support of the liberation movements and the just causes of the world at large, and in the fight for the establishment of a new international economic order. Ahmed Ibrahimi said that he is carrying a fraternal message from the Algerian people to the Angolan people.

LESOTHO

Interior Minister on Political Refugee Bill

MB011443 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of interior, The Honorable N.S. Maseribane, today told the National Assembly that Lesotho would never allow political refugees from any country to use Lesotho as a base for subversion against their country of origin. The honorable minister said that such an act would be contrary to international conventions to which Lesotho was a signatory. Chief Maseribane was introducing the Refugee Bill for second reading. The bill intends to form a refugee board which will scrutinize all applications for refugee status.

The bill also provides measures to prohibit refugees from carrying or owning firearms, or importing firearms into Lesotho. Chief Maribane said that firearms in the hands of refugees would be confiscated in order to avoid any accusations by neighboring countries that Lesotho harbored armed refugees. The bill provides for heavy fines and prison terms for refugees found in possession of firearms.

Opposition Leader Urges Removal of ANC Members

MB030616 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The leader of the opposition Democratic Party in Lesotho, Mr Charles Mofeli, says the Lesotho Government should request the OAU to take all ANC members out of Lesotho and settle them elsewhere in Africa.

Speaking in Maseru, Mr Mofeli said Lesotho was not a strong country and could not face attacks on its territory because of the presence of the ANC. The country, he said, was committing national suicide by allowing ANC members to settle there. He said 12 Lesotho citizens would not have been killed in December during a South African raid on ANC targets if the ANC had not had its people in Maseru. Mr Mofeli said it was important for Lesotho to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa because Lesotho would benefit in many ways from such relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

Marcelino dos Santos Addresses Sofala Meeting

MB021934 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The struggle against hunger and the struggle against banditry are two fundamental tasks for the present time. They are two major battles which must never be dissociated from each other, and as such they must be carried out simultaneously. This is one of the major guidelines given in Beira this morning by a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and the leader of Sofala Province, Marcelino dos Santos, at the closing session of the second meeting of the Party Provincial Committee Secretariat in Sofala. He said that all efforts must be made to successfully attain these major objectives by respecting and practicing the principle of making the district the basic area for economic and social planning, thus making it self-sufficient.

On actions that must be carried out for the economic and social development of the province, the leader of Sofala Province underlined the need to intensify self-defense activity and recommended that people's militias be set up in all workplaces and residences to safeguard and defend our gains. In our fight against the armed bandits, let us use all weapons at our disposal, from the simplest to the most sophisticated, the leader of Sofala Province said. He added that a revolution can only be termed revolution when one knows how to defend it.

Marcelino dos Santos announced on the occasion that the objectives proposed at the level of the economic, military, and political situation in that region of the country have been achieved. At the political level, the situation is favorable — it is good, he said. The people hate armed and unarmed bandits, Marcelino dos Santos said. He emphasized that Operation Production has once again revealed the determination of Sofala residents to build a strong socialist society.

The second meeting of the Frelimo Party Provincial Committee in Sofala also concluded that the present military situation in that region of the country could be considered positive.

Major General Marcelino dos Santos pointed out that the organization of workers and the residents in general through the militia force is a priority measure in the present phase.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reportedly Renews Call for Talks With RSA

MB021211 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] SWAPO has made a renewed call for direct talks with the South African Government on the future of Namibia. The nonmilitary internal wing of SWAPO said in a statement issued at the weekend that it was prepared to enter into discussions with South Africa anywhere. The statement by the internal wing, which is legal in the territory, follows the return from Windhoek of the movement's vice president, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, after talks with SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma at an undisclosed venue outside Namibia. Similar offers in the past have been rejected by the apartheid South African Government, which rules Namibia illegally. The statement refuted SWAPO's rejection of South African demands for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola as part of [word indistinct] apartheid.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister, Homeland Leader Meet in Pretoria

MB021724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 2, SAPA — The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, held important discussions with the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria today. A brief statement issued by Mr Botha after the meeting said that "mutual proposals on problems" had been made by both parties during the talks, but no details were given.

"The minister of cooperation and development (Dr Piet Koornhof), as well as other advisers, were present during the talks. We conducted frank discussions with one another and mutual proposals on problems were made. We decided to consider the proposals and to hold discussions at a later stage. The atmosphere in which the talks took place was one of mutual respect and trust," the statement said.

Although no details were given of the talks, which were apparently requested by Dr Phatudi, political observers said the proposed cession of the Moutse district, near Groblersdal, to KwaNdebele — to which Lebowa is opposed — must have featured prominently during the meeting.

The area was excised fom Lebowa in 1980 and placed under the control of the Department of Cooperation and Development. The government intends to cede the district, to which Lebowa lays claim, to KwaNdebele, which will soon become "independent." Lebowa has threatened to take legal action to prevent the move.

Further Report on Meeting

MB022016 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has held discussions with the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria. Mr Botha said after the meeting that mutual proposals on problems had been made by both parties during the talks. The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as well as other advisers were present at the talks.

Police Link Pretoria Blast to ANC, Maputo

MB021321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 2, SAPA — Two saboteurs who planted the car-bomb in central Pretoria on May 20, which killed 19 people and injured 217 others, were also blown up in the blast, the head of the Security Police, Major-General Frans Steenkamp, said today. He told a news conference in Pretoria the two men had been killed when the bomb exploded prematurely.

Both were convicted criminals, who had apparently been recruited by the banned African National Congress to carry out the bombing. "Both black males were members of a safe-breaking gang and had previous criminal convictions. They have both been positively identified and have been positively connected to the ANC," General Steenkamp said. Their names could not be released at this stage, as the police investigation into the blast had not yet been "finalised."

General Steenkamp said the car in which the bomb had been placed — a cream-coloured Colt Gallant — was found to have been stolen from private premises in Edenvale near Johannesburg in June last year. A Kombi, which was to have been used as a getaway car by the saboteurs, was found parked around the corner from the building in front of which the bomb exploded.

He added that it had also been found that the attack was planned and initiated in the command and control centre of the ANC in Maputo, and was carried out via Swaziland. The exiled South African Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, was believed to have been the brain behind the planning of the attack, he said. There was no evidence, however, that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation had been directly involved in the attack. He also disclosed that no whites had been detained in connection with the blast.

General Steenkamp said the two saboteurs had both visited Swaziland shortly before the blast and had been in contact with the ANC during their visit there. "One of the deceased returned to South Africa only three days prior to the bomb blast. Proof has also been found that both deceased had contact with ANC members in Maputo and Swaziland, and with the ANC terrorists who were involved with the planning of and the assassination of

Warrant Officer Flip Selepe on November 7, 1982, the attack on Voortrekkerhoogte on August 12, 1981 and the attack on SASOL 3 at Secunda on July 20 this year."

General Steenkamp said a number of people were detained in terms of security legislation shortly after the Pretoria blast and that "these detentions had been instrumental in expediting the investigations to date." The blast, which caused damage estimated at about R4 million, had led to one of the most intensive and comprehensive investigations in the 70-year history of the South African police, he added.

Opposition Group To Accelerate Struggle

EA011937 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa has said that fighting is the only way to dislodge the South African apartheid regime. A statement issued at the end of the party's Central Council session in Bagamoyo town declared the party's intention to accelerate its liberation campaign in the 1980's.

The statement strongly condemned the intention of the apartheid regime to destabilize neighboring countries, saying that its aim was to transform the liberation struggle in southern Afriea into a confrontation between Western and Eastern nations.

The statement also rejected the apartheid regime's plan to establish homelands for Africans, saying that the aim of the plan was to guarantee a supply of cheap labor at all times.

On Namibian independence, the statement condemned the apartheid regime for occupying that country by force, as well as the strategies of some of the five Western nations dealing with the question for linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibian independence.

ZAMBIA

Communique Issued on Angolan President Visit

MB011734 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

["Angola-Zambia Final Joint Communique" issued in Lusaka at the end of visit by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Zambia on 31 July]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, made a friendly state visit to the Republic of Zambia 28-31 July 1983. His Excellency Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his delegation were accorded a warm reception in a demonstration of the cordial and fraternal friendship that characterizes the existing relations between the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Angola.

During his visit to the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his delegation visited various economic development projects and sites of historic importance. During the visit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his Zambian counterpart held an exchange of useful and detailed views on a wide variety of matters regarding relations of bilateral cooperation and the present international political situation. The talks were held in a climate of solidarity and full trust and understanding.

The Angolan delegation included Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Artur Vidal Gomes, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade; Fernando Faustino Muteca, minister of transport and communications; Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation and secretary for foreign relations in the president's office; and Andre Miranda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola in the Republic of Zambia.

The Zambian delegation included Humphrey Mulemba, member of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] Central Committee and secretary general of the UNIP; Nalumino Mundia, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of parliament, and prime minister of the Republic of Zambia; Grey Zulu, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of parliament and secretary of state for defense and security; Reuben Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and member of the political judicial committee; Fines Bulawayo, member of the UNIP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the electoral and propaganda committee for Lusaka Province; Alex Soko, member of the UNIP Central Committee and administrative secretary of the Central Committee; Clement Mwananshiku, member of parliament and minister of commerce and industry; Lameck Goma, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs; Frederick Chomba, member of parliament and minister of the interior; Wilson Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of defense; and Boniface Zulu, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Zambia in the People's Republic of Angola.

During the talks, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos and His Excellency Dr Kenneth David Kaunda noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries continue to develop in a positive manner. They identified new areas, thus widening the framework of relations of cooperation, with a view to encouraging and promoting the development of Angola and Zambia in all fields of interest for their respective peoples. In this context, the two presidents decided to strengthen the role of the joint commission by holding regular meetings to review their activities and to implement the agreements already signed between the two countries.

While dealing with the prevailing situation in Angola the two presidents expressed their profound concern for the continuing occupation of Angolan territory by troops of racist South Africa

and demanded their immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Angolan territory. In this context, the two presidents appealed to the international community to find the best way to convince the racist South Africans and their allies to respect the independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Regarding Namibia, the two leaders reiterated their total and unequivocal support for the liberation struggle conducted by the people of the territory under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. They reiterated their firm belief that UN Resolution 435 remains the valid basis for the solution of the problem of Namibian independence and appealed to the international community to support the recent mandate conferred to the UN secretary general to use all means at his disposal to guarantee the urgent solution of the problem of Namibian independence. They categorically rejected attempts by Washington and Pretoria to condition the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and appealed to the people of Namibia to vehemently reject the formation of the so-called state council for Namibia, since this move constitutes yet another imperialist tactic to delay Namibian independence.

The two presidents condemned the escalation of political, military, and economic sabotage activity, aggression, and the destabilization by the South African regime against the frontline countries in southern Africa. The two leaders reaffirmed that such activity constitutes a threat to peace and regional and international security. They also condemned the apartheid system in all its forms and manifestations, including the regime's efforts to perpetuate its existence through a policy of massive transfers of the population and the establishment of the bantustans. They condemned the so-called constitutional reforms, which are designed to divide the oppressed peoples and, thus, weaken their resistance against apartheid. They also expressed their solidarity with and support for the African National Congress of South Africa. Aware of the support that the racist regime gets from Western countries, particularly the United States, the two leaders appealed to the United States to cease military and economic support to South Africa.

Regarding the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], the two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the summits held and the progress made concerning the implementation of the projects agreed upon by the member-countries since its inception. They reaffirmed their total involvement in the economic liberation of southern Africa, and in this context they expressed their gratitude for the practical support given the SADCC by donor countries through the financing of its projects. They called on all peace- and progress-loving countries to associate themselves with the struggle for economic liberation and for peace and justice in the region.

Regarding the Chadian problem, the two presidents expressed their deep concern over the involvement of foreign forces in the conflict, which must be settled by the Chadian people. They called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad with a view to preventing the internationalization of the conflict. They called on the OAU to find a more convenient solution to the conflict.

Regarding Western Sahara, the two presidents once again reiterated the imperative need to implement the resolution adopted at the 19th OAU summit of the heads of state and government held in Addis Ababa 6-11 June 1983.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the successful holding of the 19th OAU summit of the heads of state and government. They reaffirmed their faith in the principles of the organization, as expressed in its charter, and they agreed on the fact that, as a continental organization, the OAU has the means and the competence to maintain and reinforce the unity of the continent, and to represent and promote its interests.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the crisis in the Middle East, which consitutes a grave threat to international peace and security. They condemned Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and neighboring Arab countries and called for a total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967. The two presidents share the opinion that peace in the region will only be achieved through the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their return, self-determination without foreign interference, and the creation of an independent and sovereign state in Palestine. They expressed their total support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. They also reaffirmed the need for unity among the Palestinians and other Arab peoples in their struggle.

The presidents expressed their disgust at the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war, which has been causing heavy losses in human lives and the destruction of economic objectives in both countries. They called on Iran and Iraq to immediately cease hostilities and to settle their disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, to which both belong.

Reviewing the current international situation, the two presidents expressed their concern over the continuing arms race, which poses a threat to international peace, and reiterated their conviction that international peace and security will only be guaranteed through complete and general disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, without which the survival of mankind will be threatened. They called for an end to the cold war and emphasized that the world crisis will have to be settled through peaceful means in accordance with UN and Nonaligned Movement principles.

During the talks, the two presidents expressed their concern over the aggravation of the international economic situation, which has been having grevious consequences for the economies of developing countries. They deplored the fact that the gap between developing and developed countries is continuing to broaden and appealed to developed countries to improve the situation through the institution of a new international economic order. The two presidents stressed the need to step up economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between developed and developing countries.

The president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, expressed his most sincere gratitude to

the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during his visit to the Republic of Zambia. His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos invited His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda to pay a friendly state visit to Angola at his convenience. The invitation has been accepted and the dates of the visit will be announced through normal diplomatic channels.

Kaunda Meets With DPRK Vice Foreign Minister

MB030835 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda has said that Zambia greatly values her friendship with North Korea because it is based on certain basic principles that relate to the importance of man.

Speaking when he received the Korean vice foreign minister, Kim Chae-suk, at State House last night, the president also reaffirmed Zambia's support for that country's stand on the reunification of the two Koreas. Dr Kaunda described Korean President Kim Il-song as a great man who had to lead the Korean people to independence and then mobilize them in the fight against poverty.

He said that when Zambians expressed their love to President Kim Il-song it is not just for the sake of issuing empty phrases but because they have analyzed the situation carefully, and their expressions are on principle.

The visiting minister handed Dr Kaunda a personal message from Comrade Kim Il-song before going into a private session with the president.

President Speaks on African Unity, Chad

MB021909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda has said that African unity must be assured if colonialism is not to return to the continent in other forms. He said African unity can be maintained if all countries work together under the principles of love, justice, truth, and fair play. Speaking at State House when he received credentials from the Algerian ambassador to Zambia, Mohamed Kellou, Dr Kaunda said Africa would continue being vulnerable to foreign interference as long as its unity is weak.

Stressing the lack of cohesion among African states, President Kaunda said the foreign interference in Chad is now a reality and warned that this would continue if African countries do not realize unity based on principles.

In reply, Mr Kellou said the situation prevailing in Africa dictates the need for more faith in African unity and commitment to its survival as a framework for consultations, action to solve African problems, and for achieving complete decolonization of the continent.

President, SWAPO Leader Speak on Namibia

MB021452 Lusaka Zambia Daily Mail in English 26 Jul 83 pp 1,5

[By *Mail* correspondent]

[Excerpts] President Kaunda yesterday warned the Western Contact Group of five not to frustrate the United Nations Security Council resolution making Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the pivot of all efforts to solve the problem of the Namibian independence. Dr Kaunda hailed the decision as a move that underlines the fact that Namibia is the responsibility of the United Nations, and a diplomatic and moral victory for SWAPO.

Speaking at the second extra-ordinary National Council, the president said he believed the resolution did not absolve the Contact Group of the responsibility to put pressure on South Africa to leave Namibia. "It merely emphasises the point that the five (West Germany, United States, Canada, Britain and France) must do everything in their power as members of the United Nations to help and not to frustrate the efforts of the secretary- general in order to accomplish his task speedily," Dr Kaunda said.

He also warned that unless the West persuades South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy and sit down with leaders of the oppressed people in that country, prosperity and happiness is forever marred by an eminent explosion. Dr Kaunda said Zambia will continue to support the liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere in the world because of its belief in freedom and self-determination of all people in the world. South Africa must, therefore, be made to see sense, and those who continue to prop her up through their investments risk an explosion that will destroy any future prosperity of happiness in that country.

He condemned the racist regime for its continued aggression against the frontline states, explaining that South Africa had no reason to fear them. Dr Kaunda said the frontliners, like all Africa and the progressive world, want peace and development in the region and looked forward to the day South Africa can be integrated in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and Preferential Trade-Area (PTA). "We are soldiers of peace and not war. We are missionaries of love, truth, freedom, social justice and fair play and not of hate, oppression of exploitation," he said.

The president also called for peace in the Middle East and blamed Israel for loss of many lives since the Jews forced Palestinians out of their land in 1948.

Addressing the National Council, SWAPO president Mr Sam Nujoma described the present situation in Namibia as "critical." He said the fact that the Pretoria regime had resorted to recruiting indigenous black Namibians to fight alongside its forces was proof of the regime's desperation. Mr Nujoma declared that not withstanding the regime's military might, the oppressed people of Namibia would triumph. "We will intensify the armed struggle until the borders of freedom are on the origins of the Orange River (in South Africa)."

On the recruitment of blacks by racists, Mr Nujoma said the diabolical plan would fail in the same manner the Americans lost the Vietnam war despite enlisting the support of indigenous people of that country.

He paid tribute to President Kaunda, the party and its government and the people of Zambia for the invaluable assistance rendered to SWAPO and other liberation movements in the region. "We wish to express our profound gratitude to UNIP [United National Independence Party], its party and government and the people of Zambia for the concrete support rendered to us," the SWAPO chief said. He noted that besides moral and material assistance, Zambia continued to play a positive role on the international fora such as the United Nations, Nonaligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). "This is a source of overwhelming encouragement to us. The support you give us will be utilised to liquidate South African imperialism," Mr Nujoma said.

He conveyed, on behalf of the SWAPO central committee, fraternal greetings to the second extra-ordinary UNIP National Council in appreciation of the help to SWAPO over the years.

ZIMBABWE

FRG Economic Minister Begins 4-Day Visit

MB020640 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The West German minister of economic cooperation, Dr Juergen Warnke, arrived in Harare last night for a 4-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Dr Warnke was met at the airport by the deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade (Chimbizai Sinyangari) and several goverment officials. The visiting minister will meet several Cabinet ministers to discuss present and future economic, financial, and technical cooperation. The improvement of trade relations between the two countries and West German company investments will also be high on the agenda.